THE NEW-YEAR

VERSES,

OF THOSE WHO CARRY THE

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET

TO THE CUSTOMERS.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1775.

AH me! the ſad minute is come,
Your Honour's impatiently wait,
But alaſs! when our poets are dumb,
Ah how ſhall we knock at your gate?

There once was a time it is true,
When legions of bards were at hand,
Who always could ſtrike ſomething new,
And ſkip into verſe at command.

They'd tell you of ſeaſons and times,
Of tempeſts, and wars, and what not;
No ſubject unfit for their Rhymes—
Bleſt days that will ne'er be forgot.

No ſun was too hot to annoy,
No blaſts were too cold to affright,
Parnaſſus they'd clamber with joy—
O! theſe were the days of delight.

But peaceful the ſcenes muſt remain
Where the muſes aſſign for their haunt,
No diſcord belongs to their train;
Sweet *Harmony* only they want.

Thoſe climes they once ſought for repoſe,
And mov'd from the Eaſtward their ſeat,
To fix on yon * mountain were grows,
Yon mountain, with laurel's replete.

They ſmil'd from their Weſtern abode,
And bleſt the ſoft murmur of ſong,
So ſweetly, ſo ſoftly it flow'd,
Each ſonnet we wiſh'd to prolong.

But ratling thunders ſtorm the lowring morn,
Thick rumbling clouds oercaſt the azure ſky,
The ghaſtly ſwain ſtands trembling, pale, forlorn,
A horrid train of fiery Meteors fly.

Sharp diſcords flaſh, impending threats await,
A *Griſly* § *Parent* looks a deadly frown,
Each boſom pants with throbs of future fate,
The muſes wing their way to realms unknown.

Oh then we jumble, tumble, craſh and crack,
Scarce a jingle, our ears tingle—† all's a back,
Billows rowling, no controuling, of the ſtorm,
Whiſtling blaſts, ſkies oer'caſt, horrid horrid form.
Spectres riſing from the grave, wretches with erected hair,
Demons take what e'er they crave, and waft 'em thro' the air.
The war dogs growl, fell furies grin,
Hags, witches, ſprites,—a diſmal din,
All nature ſtarts when muſes quit the ſkies,
And ev'ry beauty ſickens—faints—and dies.
But hark! methinks from yon far mount I hear
Some ſoothing ſound, that claims my liſt'ning ear!
Lo! to my ſight a brilliant *form*'s diſplay'd!
My heart forbodes of joy, nor more diſmay'd!
The tempeſt's ceaſe, each goblin earth forſakes,
And thus the radiant form, fair VIRTUE ſpeaks:

Ye Weſtern world, emerg'd from Eaſtern ill,
I early fought you and attend you ſtill;

If ye but heed the lines I cautious trace,
No Eaſtern Tyrants ſhall your joys deface;
Stern to my cauſe if you the ſtandard rear,
Nor ſwerv'd by folly nor diſmay'd by fear,
If ev'ry action's ſquar'd by my advice,
Nor luſt of pow'r nor ſway your ſons entice,
I'll crown your efforts with immortal bays,
And ev'ry joyful bard ſhall ſing my praiſe;
The muſe again ſhall tune the heav'nly lyre,
And each fond breaſt contain poetic *fire*.

With weather ſo pinching and cold
How joyful the tidings of *fire*;
Your News Boy grows pleaſant and bold,
And hopes to obtain his deſire.

To add to your knowledge we've ſtrove
To give you the quickeſt advice;
From climate to climate we rove,
And ſcale even mountains of ice.

We all that's domeſtic relate,
No ſecret we hide from your eyes,
If a maiden but ſteals from her ſtate
We hint where her ladyſhip lies.

If a Cut-Purſe ſucceeds in his plan,
Purloins from your Houſes a Cloak,
We inſtant deſcribe you the Man,
The ſeaſons too cold for the joke.

When Maſters or Miſſes grow wild,
For loſs of their Milk run away,
We comfort and huſh up the child,
And point out the place of the ſtray.

Nay even if *Madam* take pet,
Eloping from bed and from board,
We notice you ſure that no debt
Will poz be paid off by her Lord.

To palaces too we've acceſs,
And whiſper it ſoft in your ears,
How many months 'tis till they'll bleſs,
The nation and crown with more heirs.

Yet here we diſplay but a part,
Of labours we take for your eaſe,
No mortal can get them by heart,
Suffice it——our ſtudy's to *pleaſe*.

With hearts, Sirs, as warm as a toaſt,
With purſes as open as air,
May he be beſt *pleas*'d who gives moſt
His motto be—*ſpend but not ſpare*.

Would our modeſty give us but leave,
To *hint*, worthy Sirs, what we claim,
O! how we could ſpeak—but we grieve
To think you'd enforce us to name.—

With *Princes* and *Kings* we oft *treat*,
With *Sceptres* and things of renown,
With *Maces* and *Enſigns* of ſtate,
'Tis your's, Sir's, to *treat* with the CROWN.

* *The Laurel Hill.* § *England.* † *Seaman's Phraſe.*

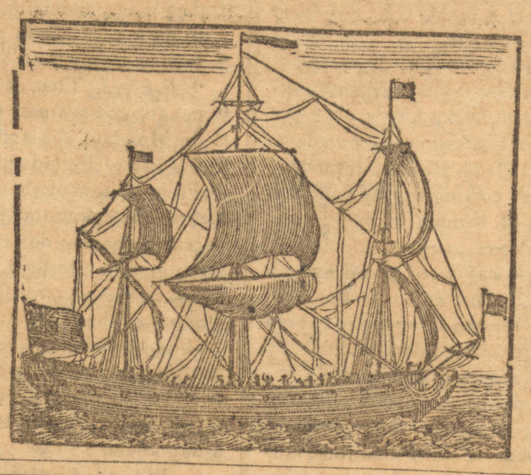
VOL. IV. NUMB. 167.

DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2d, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do. lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d. loaf is 0 6¾	1d. loaf is 0 7¾	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13½	2d. ditto, 0 15¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 10½	4d. ditto, 1 15½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 5	8d. ditto, 3 15	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 4 15½	12d. ditto, 5 14½	12d. ditto, 8 5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.

SAMUEL POWEL, SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.

At a special meeting of the Board of General Proprietors of the Western Division of New-Jersey, at the City of Burlington, on Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th days of November, 1774, it was Resolved,

THAT as it is evident the Eastern Proprietors are not disposed to come into the equitable measures proposed by this Board, for settling a true line of partiton between them, this board will assert and maintain their right to the lands lying to the westward of a line, to be run from the Mouth of Machackamack, lately established as the Northern Boundary of this province, to the Station Point at Little Egg-harbour, and to the eastward of the *ex parte* line, run by Mr. John Lawrence.

Also Resolved and Ordered, That every Proprietor, or others holding under them, who have a right to locate lands within any of the first four dividends, may be allowed to survey the same on any part of the lands within the angle, lying to the Westward and Eastward of the lines before mentioned, subject to the Resolutions of this Board already agreed upon. *And provided also*, That those who have warrants now to locate, shall locate and return the same to the Surveyor-General, within six months from this time, and all others who may obtain warrants hereafter, within six months from the date of such warrants. *Resolved also*, That a sixth dividend be granted, to be located within the angle only, at the rate of 1500 acres to each Propriety, the warrants therefor to be granted by the Council of Proprietors, at their meeting in February next, or any subsequent meeting.

At another special meeting of the said Board, on the fifth of December, 1774.

This Board having understood that very ungenerous and undue means have been taken by the Eastern Proprietors, or their Agents, to induce such persons living within the angle, and who are actually *bona fide* purchasers under the said Eastern Proprietors, to believe that the Western Proprietors mean and intend to disturb their possessions and improvements, and to take their lands from them; this Board do resolve and agree, that they have no such sinister intention, but mean to give to every such purchaser, or those under whom they hold, the full opportunity of covering such their possessions and improvements with West-Jersey rights, at a reasonable and moderate price; and that, in the mean time, such possessions and improvements be secured to them without interruption or disturbance, or until an act of Assembly can be obtained to regulate the same, and finally determine all matters in controversy between the said Proprietors; but that it is nevertheless to be understood, that no such favour is intended or can be shewn to any person whatever, who may hereafter chuse to run the risque of making any future purchases of the Eastern Proprietors, of any of the lands that are contained within the said angle—this Board protesting against any sales of the Eastern Proprietors, which they may hereafter think proper to make.

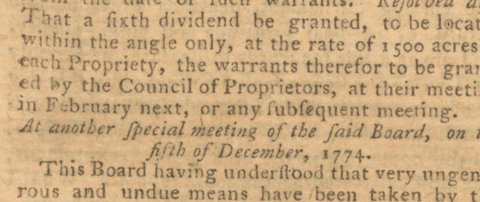
The above Resolves are directed to be published, for the information of the General Proprietors, and all others who may be concerned.

By order of the Board,

DANIEL ELLIS, Register.

WANTED,

A YOUNG NEGRO WENCH, from fourteen to twenty years of age; she must be sober, honest, industrious and good tempered: one that has been bred up in the country will be most agreeable. Whoever has got such a one to dispose of may hear of a purchaser, by applying to the Printer.



SILK strings for watches and canes, manufactured in the neatest manner by ALLAN MEUROS, of Philadelphia. Merchants, storekeepers, watch makers, cane makers, and others, may be supplied with any quantity by applying to William Woodhouse, bookseller, in Front-street, near Chesnut-street, Robert Aitken, bookseller, opposite the London Coffee house, or Frederick Dominick, watch maker, in Second-street, the corner of Vine-street.

N. B. Proprietors of silk may have it manufactured into watch or cane strings, on reasonable terms, by the manufacturer; who may be spoke with every day at Lewis Farmer's, at the sign of the Buck in Second-street, a few doors above Race-street.

A PERSON well acquainted with the English method of FARMING, if suitably encouraged, would undertake the management of a plantation. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, 1st month 2d, 1775.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN PEMBERTON,

TRENTON STEEL, either in blister or faggot; mill saws, tanners shaving knives, cart and waggon boxes, cogs for wheat fans, &c. One moiety of the steel furnace in Trenton, being a substantial stone building, in good repair; and a house and lot in Bridgetown, New-Jersey.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Antrim township, Cumberland county, about the 29th of November last, a lambskin Pocket-book, with the following bond and notes therein, all payable to the subscriber, viz. one bond and one note, both supposed to be about 62l. 10s. 5d. payable by Robert Thomson, late of Lancaster county but now of Westmoreland; one note of 25l. payable by John M'Clelland; two ditto of 6l. each, payable by David Mitchell; one ditto of 7l. by Joseph Denny; one ditto of 18l. 17s. 6d. by John Gibson; one ditto of 3l. 10s. by John Taylor; one ditto of 4l. 10s. by James M'Bride; one ditto of 1l. 5s. by William Stewart; one ditto of 1l. 2s. 6d. by Thomas Gordon; one ditto of 2l. 10s. by James Hopkins; one ditto of 13l. by Samuel Oar; one ditto of 5l. 5s. by Alexander Wright; and one ditto of 12l. 11s. 6d. by William Baird, all of Cumberland county. The thief is supposed to be a certain GEORGE STEVENSON, a servant belonging to Allen Ralston, of said county, which servant was lately bought out of the Work-house in Philadelphia by a certain William Musgrove, and sold by him to the said Allen Ralston for a late imported Irish servant. Whoever takes up and secures the said GEORGE STEVENSON, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward; and if any person finds the said Pocket-book and notes, so that the subscriber may have them again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, paid by JAMES EVANS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Cumberland county, in July last, a dark brown HORSE, about six or seven years old, branded with a kind of an O on the near shoulder, has a small blaze in his face and a snip on his nose, and trots. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH PARKS.

December 28, 1774.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, called Mount Pleasant, the beginning of last month, a black and white COW, with a rope about her head: She calved this day. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M'PHERSON.

Philadelphia, December 28, 1774.

At the DESIRE *of several* GENTLEMEN.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN AMERICAN EDITION OF THE

SPIRIT OF LAWS.

By the great and immortal M. DE SECONDAT, BARON DE MONTESQUIEU, (so honourably mentioned by the Continental Congress.) Translated from the French by Mr. NUGENT.

CONDITIONS.

THE work to be printed in two volumes, octavo, page for page with that most elegant London edition, printed for Nourse and Valliant, in the Strand, on a good paper, and neatly bound, lettered, and edgerolled with gold.

The price to subscribers will be Twenty Shillings, Pennsylvania currency; Seven Shillings and Six-pence to be advanced the time of subscribing, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence on the delivery of the work.

When three hundred subscribers are pleased to approve of these conditions, the work shall immediately be put to the press, and finished as soon as possible.

A list of the subscribers will be given in the first volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this valuable work are thankfully received by John Dean, (the Editor) bookbinder, in Lætitia Court, Mr. Joseph Dean, merchant, in Front-street, Mr. John Dunlap, and Mr. Joseph Crukshank, printers, Philadelphia; Mr. James Adams, printer, Wilmington; Mr. William Aikman, bookseller, Annapolis; Mr. Isaac Collins, printer, Burlington; Mr. Hugh Gaine, printer, New-York; and Mr. Robert Wells, printer, Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

JOHN DEAN,

BOOK-BINDER, next door to Knight's Beer-house, in Lætitia Court, Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he carries on the business of Book-binding in all its different branches.—As he has for several years past been foreman in some of the first binding-rooms in London and Dublin, he flatters himself with being able to please such Ladies and Gentlemen as favour him with their commands, in leather binding, either in the English, French or Italian methods, gilt or plain, vellum or parchment: And as he is determined to work at a moderate price, those who are pleased to employ him may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

Merchants may have sets of books, on the shortest notice, ruled to any pattern, by leaving their orders with Mr. JOSEPH DEAN, Merchant, in Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, or their humble servant JOHN DEAN.

Baltimore, December 27, 1774.

USHER, ROE, AND CO.

At their Store opposite the Market-House,

HAVE just opened a most extensive assortment of European and East India GOODS, which they will sell extremely low, for ready money only, among which are the following articles:—Coarse, fine and superfine broadcloths, with trimmings suitable; double milled, blue and drab cloth, for great coats; superfine coatings, dussils, kerseys, German serges, druggets, halfthicks, red and white flannels, embossed serges, spotted swanskins, &c. linceys; mottled, green and blue rugs; silk rugs; rose and Indian blankets; cloth cloaks and cardinals; silk cardinals and new fashioned shades, &c. a great variety of silk and cotton velvets, velverets, corded velverees, maccaroni velvets, thicksets, dyed jeans, fustians, serge denims, everlastings, sattinets, royal cord, and worsted and hair plushes of all colours; a large quantity of linen and cotton checks, linen stripes, cotton hollands, cotton stripes, Bengal stripes, ginghams, silk Damascus, &c. a choice assortment of hosiery of the best worsted, plain, ribbed, knit and wove; worsted and silk breeches patterns; a large parcel of Irish linens and sheetings, Russia sheetings, ravens duck, dowlass, Scotch and German oznabrigs, brown rolls, Russia drillings, striped ticken, bed bunts, Flanders ticken, diaper and damask in pieces and table cloths; an elegant variety of cottons, calicoes and chints, cambricks, French and Scotch lawns plain and flowered, lawn handkerchiefs, lawn aprons, white and black plain and flowered silk gauzes in pieces, aprons and handkerchiefs, humhums, tanjeb, mulmul and book muslins; yard wide, 5-4 and 6-4 wide Persians; taffaties, plain and flowered sarsanets, alamodes, peelongs, sattins, lutestrings, mantuas, &c. silverets, poplins, crapes, silk and other camblets, durants, tammies, damasks, callimancoes, russels, rattinets, shalloons, yard wide figured stuffs, &c. silk and cotton gown patterns, silk and cotton romals; check, map and spotted lawn handkerchiefs; bandano, Barcelona and Irish silk handkerchiefs, of all colours; silk, leather and worsted gloves and mits; thread cap lace and edging, blond lace, black silk lace and edging, Dutch lace, garters, pins, needles, &c. a great variety of Persian, taffaty, paduasoy, sattin and sarsanet ribbonds; figured and sattin lay ribbonds, and grogram figured ribbonds for cockades; a large parcel of brass, copper, Bath metal, pinchbeck and plated shoe and knee buckles; pocket and penknives of all sorts; split bone, sham buck, real buck, canewood, and green and white ivory handled knives and forks, by the dozen and in shagreen cases; common, plated cap'd and Barlow razors; paper and Japan'd snuff and tobacco boxes; common and razor metal scissars; small and large taylors shears; horn, ivory and box combs, and ladies stained horn and tortoise-shell beat combs; whips; switch, half and full hunters, silver mounted; common Dutch, white and green glass temple spectacles; Japan'd plate warmers, Japan'd knife trays, pewter of all kinds, carpenters tools in chests and in parcels, sadlers tools and sadlery ware, cabinet ware, blacksmiths tools, nails; H, HL and brass hinges; stock locks; closet, cupboard, drawer, chest, brass knob and elegant brass chamber locks, with handles; London, Bristol and German steel; school, sermon and entertaining books, &c. &c.

They have also for sale, country and merchant boulting cloths, warranted good; logwood, redwood, flaxseed, lamp and tanners oil, copperas, allum, brimstone, antimony, yellow oker, argol, madder, fustick, French indigo, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, mace, saffron, pepper, ginger, allspice, mustard, Weston and Keppen's snuff, cut tobacco, wines, rum, salt, loaf and muscovado sugars, rice, raisins, currants; bohea, green, souchong, and fine hyson teas; coffee, cotton, wool and cotton cards, &c. a quantity of genuine Dutch red clover seed, Queen's ware and glass ware assorted, in crates and casks, corks by the barrel, lampblack by the pound or cask, and a quantity of fine toledo steel, proper for cutlers.

LATELY IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

WILLDAY AND MONTGOMERY,

At their Store in Fourth-street, a little below Market-street,

A QUANTITY of BANDANOE HANDKERCHIEFS, with other India GOODS, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Salem County, December 26, 1774.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale, agreeable to adjournment, on the 26th day of January next, at the house of Mr. Peter Louderback, Inn-keeper, in the township of Piles-Grove, a certain plantation or tract of land containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Upper Penn's Neck, and adjoining lands of Charles Daulbo, deceased; the land has two dwelling-houses on it, and a good piece of meadow cleared and more may be made, the land being well timbered. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to GABRIEL DAULBO, on the premises, or to Mr. LOCKART, near the same; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

BATEMAN LLOYD, late Sheriff.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

LONDON, *November 2.*

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, dated October 21.

"THE treaty of peace between Russia and the Porte (however secret the most essential parts thereof are kept) seems to have altered the whole system of politics in the North of Europe. It is greatly suspected that Russia joined her interest with France and Austria, both of whom assisted her in finishing so glorious a peace; but what these three very powerful courts are going to undertake on the continent, is not yet certain, but most probably they will attempt once more to reduce the power and glory of the King of Prussia. It is certain that the Austrian troops are joining the Russian grand army, a circumstance which is very suspicious, and which cannot possibly escape the notice of the valiant Frederick, whose minister at Warsaw took an opportunity to ask the Austrian minister the reason of that junction, and of marching vast numbers of Austrian troops into the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, being the dominions of the Ottoman Porte; when the latter gave him an answer, that because the Russian troops were so prodigiously fatigued by the late different engagements with the Turks, the Austrian troops joined them in order to afford them all manner of assistance upon the march. This answer, as we are informed, has caused a great motion among the Prussian troops; and the garrisons and army in Silesia, and the new acquisitions in Poland, have been greatly augmented since; and General Repnin is said to have received orders to march instantly into Poland at the head of thirty thousand men."

The political affairs in the North of Europe are become more and more suspicious; and it is a fact that near forty ships of war are now finishing in Sweden on account of the French court, who no doubt have their eyes on the different manœuvres of the court of Great-Britain and North-America.

By accounts from Portugal it appears as if they were preparing for war; by recent advices it is certain they have raised 10,000 men; that a general muster has been made of all their forces, consisting of more than 40,000 men; and Spain has very lately fitted out a second fleet for America with land forces on board.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Oct. 10.

"It is not without the greatest sorrow and affliction that we have learned the unhappy end of several of our Nobles who were the chiefs of the Confederates. The people at Constantinople, joined by the janissaries, and privately supported by several members of the Divan, became so riotous about the shameful peace concluded by the once glorious Porte, that a general rebellion was feared, and in order to appease the enraged multitude, the consequence was, that all the Polish Confederates that were at Constantinople sell a victim, were delivered to the people, and their heads struck off publickly, as they were considered as the only cause of the late unhappy war. Two or three were saved through the protection of the Prussian minister, who behaved in a very spirited manner, and went into the midst of the mob to several members of the Divan, declaring, that if they presumed to deliver up those unhappy Poles who had taken shelter in his hotel, he would immediately declare war against the Ottoman empire. This declaration put the people in a fright, and the inhuman carnage ceased. How glorious for a Duke of Brandenburgh to prescribe laws to so remote and powerful an empire!

"Prince Repnin, the Russian ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, is already arrived at Foczany, where the Turkish ambassador is likewise arrived; and the Russian army in consequence have entirely quitted the Turkish dominions, and magazines are filling up in the different districts of this country for 80,000 Russians, who are to stay here during the winter.

"The King of Prussia, though to outward appearance in perfect friendship with Russia, seems not to put great confidence in the faith of treaties, but, as becomes a prudent warrior, is putting his dominions in the most formidable situation. His troops are uncommonly assiduous to fortify several places, and his garrisons every where are considerably augmented. Nothing is more apt to change (said that facetious Prince on the occasion) than the private cabinet council of a woman.

"The commissioners that are to divide the Polish territories from those of the three united powers have already begun their business; but Mr. Benoit, the Prussian Minister here, has declared, that his master would not give up the districts of Great Poland which his troops have already taken possession of, alledging that these districts should have been more particularly mentioned in the treaty of Petersburgh, in case they were not intended to be the property of his Prussian Majesty.

BOSTON, *December* 19.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

CAMBRIDGE, *Dec. 8th*, 1774.

AS the happineſs of particular families ariſes, in a great degree, from their being more or leſs dependant upon others; and as the leſs occaſion they have for any article belonging to others, the more independent; and conſequently, the happier they are: So, the happineſs of every political body of men upon earth, is to be eſtimated in a great meaſure upon their greater or leſs dependance upon any other political bodies; and from hence ariſes a forcible argument, why every ſtate ought to regulate their internal policy, in ſuch a manner as to furniſh themſelves, within their own body, with every neceſſary article for ſubſiſtance and defence: Otherwiſe their political exiſtence will depend upon others, who may take advantage of ſuch weakneſs, and reduce them to the loweſt ſtate of vaſſallage and ſlavery. For preventing ſo great an evil, more to be dreaded than death itſelf, it muſt be the wiſdom of this colony, at all times, more eſpecially at this time, when the hand of power is laſhing us with the ſcorpions of deſpotiſm, to encourage agriculture, manufactures, and œconomy, ſo as to render this ſtate as independent of every other ſtate as the nature of our country will admit: From the conſideration thereof, and truſting that the virtue of the people of this colony is ſuch, that the following reſolutions of this Congreſs, which muſt be productive of the greateſt good, will by them be effectually carried into execution. And it is therefore *Reſolved*,

1ſt. That we do recommend to the people the improvement of their breed of ſheep, and the greateſt poſſible increaſe of the ſame; and alſo the preferable uſe of our own woollen manufactures; and to the manufacturers, that they aſk only reaſonable prices for their goods; and eſpecially a very careful ſorting of the wool, ſo that it may be manufactured to the greateſt advantage, and as much as may be into the beſt goods.

2d. We do alſo recommend to the people, the raiſing of hemp and flax; and as large quantities of flax ſeed, more than may be wanted for ſowing, may be produced, we would alſo farther recommend the manufacturing the ſame into oil.

3d. We do likewiſe recommend the making of nails; which we apprehend muſt meet with the ſtrongeſt encouragement from the public, and be of laſting benefit both to the manufacturer and the public,

4th. The making of ſteel, and the preferable uſe of the ſame, we do alſo recommend to the inhabitants of this colony.

5th. We do in like manner recommend the making tin-plates, as an article well worth the attention of this people.

6th. As fire arms have been manufactured in ſeveral parts of this colony, we do recommend the uſe of ſuch, in preference to any imported: And we do recommend the making gun locks, and furniture and other locks, with other articles in the iron way.

7th. We do alſo earneſtly recommend the making of ſalt-petre, as an article of vaſt importance to be encouraged, as may be directed hereafter.

8th. That gun powder is alſo an article of ſuch importance, that every man amongſt us who loves his country, muſt wiſh the eſtabliſhment of manufactures for that purpoſe, and, as there are the ruins of ſeveral powder mills, and ſundry perſons among us who are acquainted with that buſineſs, we do heartily recommend its encouragement, by repairing one or more of ſaid mills, or erecting others, and renewing ſaid buſineſs as ſoon as poſſible.

9th. That as ſeveral paper mills are now uſefully employed, we do likewiſe recommend a preferable uſe of our own manufactures in this way; and a careful ſaving and collecting rags, &c. and alſo that the manufacturers give a generous price for ſuch rags, &c.

10th. That it will be the intereſt, as well as the duty of this body, or of ſuch as may ſucceed us, to make ſuch effectual proviſion for the farther manufacturing of the ſeveral ſorts of glaſs, as that the ſame may be carried on to the mutual benefit of the undertaker and the public, and firmly eſtabliſhed in this colony.

11th. That whereas buttons of excellent qualities and of various ſorts are manufactured among us, we do earneſtly recommend the general uſe of the ſame; ſo that the manufactories may be extended to the advantage of the people and manufacturers.

12th. That whereas ſalt is an article of vaſt conſumption within this colony, and in its fiſheries, we do heartily recommend the making the ſame, in the ſeveral ways wherein it is made in ſeveral parts of Europe; eſpecially in the method uſed in that part of France where they make *Bay Salts*.

13th. We do likewiſe recommend an encouragement of horn ſmiths in all their various branches, as what will be of public utility.

14th. We do likewiſe recommend the eſtabliſhment of one or more manufactories for making wool comber's combs, as an article neceſſary in our woollen manufactures.

15th. We do in like manner heartily recommend the preferable uſe of the ſtocking and other hoſiery wove among ourſelves, ſo as to enlarge the manufactories thereof, in ſuch a manner as to encourage the manufacturers and ſerve the country.

16. As madder is an article of great importance in the dyer's buſineſs, and which may be eaſily raiſed and cured among ourſelves, we do therefore earneſtly recommend the raiſing and curing the ſame.

17th. In order the more effectually to carry theſe reſolutions into effect, we do earneſtly recommend, That a ſociety or ſocieties be eſtabliſhed for the purpoſes of introducing and eſtabliſhing ſuch arts and manufactures as may be uſeful to this people, and are not yet introduced, and the more effectually eſtabliſhing ſuch as we have already among us.

18th. We do recommend to the inhabitants of this province to make uſe of our own manufactures, and thoſe of our ſiſter colonies, in preference to all other manufactures.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident*

A true extract from the Minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, dated Dec. 16.

"We have been in confuſion here for two days, on account of an expreſs from Boſton, informing that two regiments were coming to take poſſeſſion of our fort;—by beat of drum 200 men immediately aſſembled and went to the caſtle in two gundalows, who on their way were joined by 150 more, and demanded the ſurrender of the fort, which Capt. Cochran refuſed; and fired three guns, but no lives were loſt; upon which they immediately ſcaled the walls, diſarmed the Captain and his men, took poſſeſſion of 97 barrels of powder,—put it on board the gundalows, brought it up to town, and went off with it to ſome diſtance in the country. Yeſterday the town was full of men, from the country, who marched in in form; choſe a committee to wait on the Governor, who aſſured them he knew of no ſuch deſign as ſending troops, ſhips, &c. This morning I hear there is a thouſand or fifteen hundred on their march to town. The Governor and Council ſat yeſterday on the affair, and are now meeting again.—The men who came down, are thoſe of the beſt property and note in the province."

Yeſterday arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Somerſet, of 64 guns, Capt. Le Cras, Commander, from England.

We hear from Haliſax, Nova-Scotia, that the General Aſſembly of that proviuce have laid an additional duty of 5 pence per gallon upon all rums and ſpiritous liquors (except the produce or manufacture of Great-Britain) that ſhall be imported into that province, after the Firſt day of January, 1775. Alſo a duty of 5 ſhillings upon every 112th lb. of brown ſugar; and Five pence upon every gallon of melaſſes that ſhall be imported into that province, after the ſaid Firſt day of January, 1775.

SALEM, *(New-England) Dec.* 13.

We hear that a regiment of troops embarked laſt Sabbath at Boſton, ſaid to be deſtined for this place, for the purpoſe of "arreſting, detaining, and ſecuring gun-powder."

A committee of ſixty three very reſpectable gentlemen were appointed, at a town-meeting in Boſton laſt Wedneſday, to carry into execution in that place the agreement and aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs.

NEW-LONDON, *Dec.* 26.

We hear that the inhabitants of St. Croix are about to ſend 130 hogſheads of ſugar as a preſent to the town of Boſton.—One gentleman had offered to give ten hogſheads, and to ſend a veſſel with the whole donation, free of charges.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 22.

In compliance with the recommendation of the deputies of the ſeveral counties of this province, at their late convention, to ſuch of the gentlemen, freeholders, and other freemen of this province, as are from ſixteen to fifty years of age, to form themſelves into companies, and to chuſe their officers, on Saturday laſt a number of the citizens met, formed themſelves into two companies, and choſe their officers, agreeable to the recommendation: The companies are compoſed of all ranks of men in this city, gentlemen of the firſt fortunes are common ſoldiers: This example, it is not doubted, will be followed by every town and county in this province.

It is ſaid that there are a ſufficient number of citizens to form another company, which it is hoped will be immediately done.

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 26.

Dr. Ogilvie, by his laſt will bequeathed the following legacies, viz. 300l. to the charity ſchool in this city; 100l. to King's College; and 100l. to the Corporation for the relief of the widows and children of Clergymen in communion with the Church of England, in America, hereby exhibiting an inſtance of benevolence——that uniform attention to the happineſs and welfare of mankind which regulated each ſtep of his conduct through life.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 2.

On Saturday ſe'ennight the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province adjourned to the 20th of February next, during their ſitting the following Laws were paſſed.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the act, intituled, "an act for erecting the northweſt part of* Bucks, *into a ſeparate county."*

An ACT *to ſuppreſs the diſorderly practice of firing guns, &c. on the times therein mentioned.*

A SUPPLEMENT *to the act, intituled, "an act for emitting the ſum of* one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds, *in bills of credit, on loan, and providing a fund for the payment of public debts."*

An ACT *to prevent frauds in the packing and preſerving of ſhad and herring for exportation.*

An ACT *for the relief of* John Burrows, *a languiſhing priſoner in the gaol of* Philadelphia *county, and* William Waters, *a languiſhing priſoner in the gaol of* Bucks *county, with reſpect to the impriſonment of their perſons.*

An ACT *for the relief of* Henry William Stiegel *a languiſhing priſoner in the gaol of* Lancaſter *county, with reſpect to the impriſonment of his perſon.*

Committee Chamber, December 22, 1774.

ORDERED, That the committee of correſpondence do tranſmit to the committees of the ſeveral counties in this province, a copy of the RESOLVES paſſed this evening, with a letter. And the letter being prepared and read, was approved, and is as follows, viz.

Philadelphia, December 22, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

BY order of the committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, we have the pleaſure to tranſmit you the following reſolves, paſſed this day, with great unanimity, viz.

"*Reſolved*, That this committee think it abſo- "lutely neceſſary that the committees of the "counties of this province, or ſuch deputies as "they may appoint for this purpoſe, be requeſted "to meet together in provincial convention, as "ſoon as convenient."

"*Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the "county committees, to meet in ſaid convention, "on Monday, the 23d day of January next, in "the city of Philadelphia."

From a view of the preſent ſituation of public affairs, the committee have been induced to propoſe this convention, that the ſenſe of the province may be obtained, and that the meaſures to be taken thereupon may be the reſult of the united wiſdom of the colony.

The obvious neceſſity of giving an immediate conſideration to many matters of the greateſt importance to the general welfare will, we hope, ſufficiently apologize to you, for naming ſo early a day as the 23d of January.

We are, Gentlemen, reſpectfully,

Your very humble Servants,

The Committee of Correſpondence.

To the committee of inſpection for the county of ——

From the Minutes of the Committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia,

JONATHAN B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

New-Caſtle, December 5, 1774.

THE committees choſen in the ſeveral Hundreds of this county on the 28th of laſt month, in purſuance of notice for that purpoſe given, this day aſſembled at the Court-Houſe, in the town of *New-Caſtle*, and unanimouſly choſe

JOHN M'KINLEY, Eſq; Chairman,—

and DAVID THOMPSON, Clerk.

On motion, by order,

The aſſociation entered into by the continental congreſs, at the city of *Philadelphia*, on the fifth day of *September* laſt, was read; and the committee taking the ſame into conſideration,

Reſolved, That this committee highly approve of the ſaid aſſociation, and earneſtly recommend to their conſtituents a ſtrict and due obſervance thereof.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this committee be given to the gentlemen, who repreſented this government as deputies in the ſaid continental congreſs, for their faithful diſcharge of that important truſt.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That to increaſe the number of ſheep, this committee will uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the killing of any ewe-mutton or lamb from this day until the firſt day of *May* next, and any ewe-lamb from the firſt day of *May* next till the firſt day of *October* next; and this committee do particularly recommend to their conſtituents a full and faithful compliance with the 8th, 9th and 13th articles of the ſaid aſſociation.

Then the committee adjourned till *Wedneſday*, the 21ſt inſtant, at ten o'clock.

Wedneſday, December 21, *A. M.*

The committee met, according to adjournment.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That purſuant to an intimation given by the ſaid continental congreſs, as well as from a full perſuaſion that a well regulated militia, compoſed of the gentlemen, freeholders and other freemen, is the natural ſtrength and ſtable ſecurity of a free government; therefore it is recommended by this committee to ſuch of the inhabitants of this county, as are from 16 to 50 years of age, that they aſſemble themſelves on the *ſecond Tueſday* in *January* next, at ſuch places as ſhall be appointed by the committees of their reſpective Hundreds, and then and there aſſociate and enrol themſelves into companies of not leſs than 50 nor more than 75 men, according as the ſeveral diſtricts will admit, and chooſe a Captain, two Lieutenants, an Enſign, four Serjeants, two Corporals and one Drummer for each company; and uſe their utmoſt endeavours to make themſelves maſters of the military exerciſe. That each man be provided with a well fixed firelock and bayonet, half a pound of powder, two pounds of lead, and a cartouch-box or powder-horn, and bag for ball, and be in readineſs to act on any emergency.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the committees of the reſpective Hundreds do divide the ſame into ſuitable diſtricts, as they ſeverally will admit thereof.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That contributions from this county, for ſupplying the neceſſities and alleviating the diſtreſſes of our brethren in Boſton, ought to be continued in ſuch manner and ſo long as their occaſions may require; and that it is the duty of the committee of correſpondence of the ſaid county to collect and tranſmit the ſame as ſoon as poſſible.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Committee,

DAVID THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

AT a meeting of the Committee of Obſervation for the County of Glouceſter, on the 19th day of December, 1774,—Samuel Harriſon, Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, John Cooper, Joſeph Ellis, Iſaac Mickle, John Sparks, Joſeph Cooper, Joſeph Low, Peter Cheeſeman, Doctor Benjamin Vanlier, Joſeph Hugg, and Marmaduke Cooper, were unanimouſly choſen as a Committee of Correſpondence for ſaid county, who have appointed Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, John Cooper, John Sparks, Joſeph Ellis and Joſeph Hugg, as a committee to meet the committees of the other counties, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be hereafter agreed on; and that three or more of ſaid Committee ſhall attend for chooſing Delegates to ſerve in the Continental Congreſs at Philadelphia, on the 10th day of May next. *By order of the Committee,*

JOSEPH HUGG, Clerk.

The election of Officers for the American Philoſophical Society, will be held on Friday next, between the hours of Two and Five in the afternoon, at the Society's Hall in Second-ſtreet.

§‡§ The third and laſt week's VOTES of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province, of their ſitting in December laſt, will be publiſhed on Wedneſday next, by HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Race-ſtreet.

BRISTOL, *November* 3.

Mr. BURKE's ADDRESS.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders and Freemen of the City of Briſtol.

GENTLEMEN,

I Humbly requeſt your acceptance of my moſt hearty thanks, for the high honour I have this day received, in being elected one of your repreſentatives in Parliament.

Whatever advantage my public character may derive from the weight of ſo reſpectable a repreſentation, you may be aſſured, ſhall be employed in promoting, to the beſt of my judgment, the true intereſts of thoſe from whom it is derived. I hope that by your frequent advice, and ſeaſonable aſſiſtance, I may be enabled to execute the great truſt you have repoſed in me, in a manner in ſome degree, equal to its importance and your wiſhes.

To my particular friends I owe the ſincereſt affection; to this city the moſt inviolable duty; to the ſheriffs who preſided, my full teſtimony, that they have conducted themſelves, through the whole of this long election with the moſt liberal impartiality; with all the dignity of magiſtrates; with all the politeneſs of gentlemen.

It is natural, that an object, ſo important as the honour of repreſenting this great city, ſhould not be abandoned without reluctance. The gentleman who has been unſucceſsful in his purſuit, threatens a petition. I ſubmit, with great chearfulneſs, my pretenſions, and what are more important your rights to the committee of election; the cleareſt cauſe to the juſteſt tribunal. That tribunal, I am confident, will never authorize an attempt to render, contrary to the clear and expreſs law of the land, the original, inherent, corporate rights of thoſe entitled to freedom in this great city, dependent for their valid exerciſe, on the occaſional pleaſure of a miniſter, by dating their effect from the iſſuing of the writ. The time for iſſuing the writ is entirely in the power of the miniſter; and he may communicate his intention to thoſe, and thoſe only, whom he inclined to favour; and upon this new doctrine enable them and diſable all others from taking advantage of the right of freedom.

No care of mine ſhall be wanting to ſupport the rights, even of thoſe freemen, whom the gentleman who threatens a petition, was the firſt to produce and encourage, and when they can no longer ſerve his purpoſe, now endeavours to diſfranchiſe by a retroſpect.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt veneration, eſteem and gratitude, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, and

Ever obliged humble ſervant,

EDMUND BURKE.

Mr. Cruger's Addreſs to the Freemen and Freeholders of the city of Briſtol, *on being returned one of the Repreſentatives for that city.*

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens!

THE high honor you have done me, by electing me one of your Repreſentatives in the enſuing Parliament, demands every poſſible return, of perſonal gratitude and public fidelity.

I am at a loſs for words to declare, as forcibly as I wiſh, the ſtrong ſenſe of the dignity this day confirmed to me.—My acknowledgments, though ſimple and unadorned, are as warm and ſincere, as tho' conveyed in the moſt refined expreſſions, the moſt cultivated genius could ſuggeſt. What I have to ſay will be genuine, and from my heart—a heart that this moment overflows with gratitude, for the diſtinguiſhing marks of your favor and approbation, ſo generouſly manifeſted to its poſſeſſor.

The unparalleled and reſpectable majority in my favor, does honor to the principles of the independant citizens of Briſtol. You have ſet a moſt noble example of independency to every elector of Great-Britain.—Indulge me in proclaiming to the whole world what you have done. You have, in ſpite of every effort to deter you from your virtuous purpoſe, glorioufly dared to elect a man your Repreſentative in the grand council of the nation, whoſe higheſt title is that of Merchant;—and whoſe greateſtboaſt is that of being an honeſt man.

It is my glory gentlemen to ſay, I have in this long conteſted election been as uninfluenced, as unſupporteſt by great men; ſo let it be your pride, O tradeſmen! to promulge, that you too have been uncontrouled and unbiaſſed by them.—Your conduct ſhall be exemplary to me. I, like you, will ever remain free and independent.

Gentlemen, permit me, at this favourable opportunity, to pay a little attention to a topic that has occaſioned much altercation and uneaſineſs in this city: I mean the legality and propriety of the people's inſtructing their Repreſentatives in Parliament.—It has ever been my opinion that the electors have a right to inſtruct their members.—For my part I ſhall always think it my duty in Parliament to be guided by your counſels and inſtructions—I ſhall conſider myſelf the ſervant of my conſtituents, not their maſter—ſubſervient to their will, not ſuperior to it—And let me add, I hold myſelf accountable to you for every action of my life which reſpects the public. By your upright judgment I deſire to ſtand or fall.

It may be expected, Gentlemen, that I ſhould ſay a few words on the melancholy ſubject of American affairs; I will:—they ſhall be few, but explicit.—As far, fellow-citizens, as the impulſe of my powers can be felt, it ſhall be exerted to heal and conciliate the unhappy differences now ſubſiſting—not to foment them.—I conſider the commercial intereſts of England and her Colonies, as one and the ſame; they are reciprocal and perfectly coincident. God and nature, and ſound policy have linked them together in the ſtrongeſt bands of amity, mutual intereſt and ſafety;—the man that divides them, has either a weak head or a bad heart.

I will intrude no longer on your patience, than to aſſure you, I will carry to my grave the moſt ardent ſentiments of affection and reſpect for my worthy friends of Briſtol: and that I ſhall (with unſhaken integrity) perſevere to the laſt moment of my life, in every effort to promote the cauſe of liberty; and to render eſſential benefits to the trade and commerce of this great, opulent and flouriſhing city.

Briſtol, *November* 3, 1774.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 2.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Five o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

About three weeks ago died suddenly, in Salem County, New-Jersey, within twenty miles of this city, EDWARD M'QUIRK, labourer, a native of Kilkenny, in Ireland. He was noted for the share he took in the disturbance at Brentford, on occasion of the election for the County of Middlesex, when Mr. Wilkes was chosen Knight of the Shire, for a trial he stood for murder on this account, &c. In this country he behaved very quietly.

On Tuesday, the 13th ult. departed this life, aged 40 years, Mr. JOHN MAXFIELD, Deputy register for the Probate of Wills for the county of Philadelphia. He was much lamented by all ranks of people, and particularly by those who were intimately connected with him. His deportment in life was such as gained him the esteem of all who knew him, and it may with truth be said, he faithfully executed the trust committed to his charge. He was an affectionate husband, a good master, and obliging neighbour, honest in his dealings, and virtuous in his principles. Sobriety and gentleness of manners made up the principal part of his character and rendered him truly amiable. His remains were decently interred on the Wednesday following in St. Peter's Church burying ground, attended by a number of respectable inhabitants of this city.

On Monday, the 19th ult. died, in an advanced age, Mrs. DEBORAH FRANKLIN, wife of Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; and on the Thursday following her remains were interred in Christ-Church Burying-ground.

Last Sunday week at night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, as Edward Carey was returning from this city, in a light waggon, to his house, near Fairhill meeting, it is supposed he was stopped near the two mile stone by some villain, with an intent to rob him, as he was found next morning lying in his waggon, shot through the body. It appeared that the horses afterwards going too near the side of the road, the wheels got lock'd against a post, which prevented their going home. A horse pistol was found in the road, about 100 yards from the waggon.

*** Doctor CHOVET, agreeable to his adjournment will continue his Physiological and Anatomical Lectures, at his Museum in Videl's Alley, on Wednesday next the 4th instant, at six o'clock in the evening.

Newtown, Dec. 29th, 1774.

To the COMMITTEE of the county of Bucks.

AS the great fall of snow must have prevented your attendance here this day, you are desired to meet at Newtown on Monday the 16th day of January, to proceed upon the business for which you have been chosen.

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Be pleased to give the enclosed a place in your next Paper, and you will oblige your humble Servant,

RUSTICUS.

My FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

AT this unfortunate and interesting period, when the affairs of our once peaceful country are involved in the greatest difficulties, and the united wisdom of America has been esteemed necessary to direct the steps becoming a free people, for the maintenance of liberty, and the assertion of their rights, permit me to offer my thoughts upon the present measures.——Influenced by no party, nor actuated by any views but those which may tend to restore our former tranquility, and heal those unhappy differences which at present subsist between us and the Parent State, I shall endeavour, in a few words, to convey my sentiments to you, tho' it is with the utmost diffidence that I enter upon this undertaking, being thoroughly convinced that the real difficulties of our present situation require political talents far greater than I am possessed of.

Enjoying the inestimable privileges of British subjects, this once desart and howling wilderness has been converted into a flourishing and populous country, and by the happiness of its climate, and the industry and virtue of its inhabitants, has attained to a degree of improvement not to be paralleled in the annals of history in the same space of time. But, has not this been owing to the manner in which the Colonies have been treated from the beginning? Is it not from the readiness which Great-Britain has ever shewn to encourage our industry and protect us from foreign injuries, that we have attained this growth? If so, surely some returns of gratitude, such as become a free and liberal people, are justly due for favours received.

Do not mistake me, or imagine that I wish to inculcate doctrines of a slavish tendency—Far from it—On the contrary, I adhere to opinions which appear to me the most favourable to liberty free from licentiousness; in a word, my principles, as to government, are those which I take to be the principles of our glorious constitution, the envy of the world and deserved boast of Britain, in its purity.

Supremely happy, in a political sense, had it been for us and for the parent country too, if through the ignorance or inattention of weak or corrupt ministers we had been suffered to remain in our former situation, which a long and successful experience had demonstrated to be the best for us, and most advantageous to the Mother Country, when Britain, extending her protection to her infant colonies, was ultimately receiving the profits of our commerce, and when our confidence in her parental and affectionate regards towards us, induced us to extend every nerve with alacrity, in the common cause.——Happy, I say, would it have been for both had our political connection remained fixed on the basis of reciprocal advantages. Fatally for both, the Demon of Jealousy has set us at variance, and to what point his machinations will conduct us, time alone can determine.

I cannot nor will imagine that any of my countrymen entertain even a secret wish, that America shall be freed from all political connections with Great Britain. The peace and security we have already enjoyed under her protection, before the mistaken system of taxation took place, must make us look back with regret to those happy days whose loss we mourn, and which every rational man must consider as the golden age of America. Even that future independancy which, in the course of human affairs, these colonies must arrive at, cannot for our true interest be too long delayed. History informs us that the constitutions of few or no governments have been established without a vast effusion of blood: and I need not remind you how much has been shed to obtain that happy constitution we now possess. Let us not, therefore, wantonly sport with our inestimable privileges, but virtuously endeavour to deliver the fair inheritance entire and unsullied to our posterity; and whilst with unremitting ardor we pursue this grand and important object, let us cautiously pursue it by constitutional measures.

The Delegates from the different provinces, in a Congress held in this city, have agreed that no importation of British manufactures should be permitted after the first day of December, 1774, and have recommended the most proper methods to enforce the punctual observance of that agreement, by appointing Committees to superintend the due performance of it. This is a peaceable and eligible mode of proceeding, as by it we shall appeal to the pecuniary interests of our brethren at home, and cannot by it be deemed guilty of an unconstitutional opposition. Our consumption of the manufactures of Great-Britain is a mutual advantage to both countries, and the interruption of so great a source of wealth will naturally lead the losers (for such I take it for granted we suppose the inhabitants of Great-Britain to be) to seek for and remove every obstacle to its uninterrupted and placid flow. This interest alone would incite them to do, could we suppose, which is hardly a supposable case, that the love of liberty and a desire to vindicate the rights of mankind, would not be sufficient motives to them to exert themselves in our behalf. This opposition to the oppressions we now groan under, appears to be agreeable to the sense of all America, from its being recommended by all America assembled, and together with an address to the Throne, as well as to our brethren in Great-Britain; it is hoped will procure the wished for redress.

The resolutions of the Congress, it is reasonable to imagine, were formed with the utmost deliberation, and when formed, were judged to be sufficient to answer every good purpose that could be expected from them. In the fullest hope that they will procure us effectual redress it is agreed not to interrupt or suspend our exports to Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies before the tenth day of September, 1775.

As the congress expect to see the effect of their remonstrances before their next meeting, having already taken what appears to them the most essential measures for the preservation of liberty, on their parts, by prohibiting the importation from Great-Britain, I would beg leave to ask, whether it will not be proper, decent and only commonly respectful as well to the continental congress as to Great-Britain, to wait with patience 'til we are informed whether we are likely to obtain redress of our grievances, before we pursue other methods? and if so, is not the calling of a provincial congress altogether unnecessary at this time, especially as committees are appointed in every county to see the resolutions of the continental congress complied with. In a dispute with a person at a distance which the disputants were inclined to terminate amicably, would not the aggrieved after stating his demands, wait for the answer of his aggressor before he proceeded to decisive measures? it is even so in the contests of states. Decency and good manners should incline us to wait patiently the event of our remonstrances. For however virtuous it may be, and virtuous in an high degree it surely is, to withstand oppression, and endeavour constitutionally, to oppose any infringements of our known rights, yet during the present controversy it is but prudent to be informed of the event of the proceedings of the congress; nor does it appear that till then any good can result from a provincial congress, as the observance of the agreements of the continental congress is amply provided for.

Let us then my friends and countrymen patiently attend this expected important period, in the mean time avoiding all inflammatory publications, and such as are disrespectful to our most gracious Sovereign, still looking forward with an anxious hope to an happy termination of our present disputes, and a cordial reconciliation with our mother country, on constitutional principles, as a consummation most devoutly to be wished for by every true and sincere lover of his country.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Nancy, J. Crooker, Bristol.
Brig Endeavour, J. Caldwell, Londonderry.
Sloop Rebecca, A. Culnan, Teneriffe.
Sch. Gull, J. Ross, Grenadoes.
Sloop N. Carolina Packet, J. Warden, Hispaniola.
Snow Polly, J. Williamson, Ditto.
Snow Chatsworth, T. Nunns, Dominica.
Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Madeira.
Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, Dominica & St. Eustat.
Sloop New-York Packet, J. Rivers, New-York.
Sch. Sally and Jenny, J. Sands, Newcastle on Del.
Sloop Peggy and Betsy, D. Ferguson, New-York.
Ship Commerce, A. Henderson, Genoa.
Brig Friendship, F. Illingworth, Dominica.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvain, Cork.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Coburn, Virginia.
Ship Liberty, J. Scott, London.
Sch. Polly, S. Crawford, North-Carolina.
Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Cadiz.
Brig Matty, C. Cragg, Dublin.
Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinson, Barbados.

CLEARED.

Sloop Penelope, N. Coddington, Rhode-Island.
Ship Rebecca, J. Hazelwood, Falmouth, G. Britain.
Brig Two Friends, P. Bruster, Lisbon.
Brig Hope, O. Eve, Jun. Antigua.
Sloop Susanna, H. Minson, Virginia.
Sloop Bentham, J. Chatfield New-York.
Sloop Betsy, G. Catton, Dominica.
Sch. Pennsylvania Farmer, J. M'Night, Tortola.
Sloop Polly, W. Shines, North-Carolina.
Ship Elizabeth, J. Brown, Maryland.
Ship James & Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados.
Brig Hetty, J. Lott, Jamaica.
Sloop Cedar, D. Haldridge, Virginia.
Brig Harriot, S. Devonshire, Hull.
Ship Liberty, N. Mennow, Falmouth.
Ship Jamaica, R. Jermyn, Jamaica.
Ship Molly, G. Johnston, Lisbon.
Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, St. Vincents.
Sch. Polly, B. Crawford, North-Carolina.

PRICE CURRENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Flour, *per hund.*	0	17	6	Tar, *per barrel,*	0	12	0
Butter Bread,	3	0	0	Molass. *per gal.*	0	1	10
Middling Bisket,	1	10	0	West Ind. Rum,	0	3	2
Ship ditto,	0	13	6	Philadelp. do.	0	2	2
Rice, - -	0	16	0	New-Engl. do.	0	2	2
Cotton, *per lb.*	0	1	10	Wheat, *per bush.*	0	6	9
Bohea Tea, -	0	4	6	Indian Corn,	0	3	0
Hemp, - -	0	0	5	Lisbon Salt,	0	1	6
Pensyl. Loaf Sug.	0	1	1	Pipe Staves, *p. th*	9	0	0
Irish Beef, *per bar.*	3	0	0	Hogshead do.	7	0	0
Country ditto	2	15	0	Barrel do.	3	10	0
Pork, - -	3	0	0	Red Oak ditto,	5	0	0
Pitch,	0	15	0	Bar Iron, *p. ton,*	26	0	0
Turpentine, -	1	0	0	Pig Iron,	8	10	0

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A large and compleat assortment, of five and six-quarter fine, superfine, middling and course, lately imported by

ELLIS LEWIS,

And to be sold on the lowest terms, at his house in Second-street, near Spruce-street, Philadelphia.

MILLERS and others, that are not well acquainted with Boulting Cloths, may depend on being supplied with the best in quality, and directions how to affix them on the reels. A reasonable discount will be made to those that purchase to retail.

DOCTOR YELDALL

IS just returned to town, and may be consulted at his Medicinal Ware-house, three doors above the Bank Meeting-house in Front-street, in any case of Physic or Surgery: Those who may please to apply, may be assured they will never be encouraged in any disorder but where there is a probability of success. The Doctor omits saying any thing of his abilities in practice, his well known travels for these five years past through different parts of this continent, and the many surprizing cures that, under God, has been performed by him, both in Physic and Surgery, speak more powerfully than any thing that can be here inserted; and as it has been found of the greatest inconveniency to some, and rendered it impossible for others to obtain his advice and medicines by reason of his not attending any where but at his house, in order to render himself as useful to his fellow creatures as possible, he will, for the future, attend at the houses of such patients as are not able to attend on him, either in town or country, and that in as regular a manner, and allowing the same credit for his attendance and medicines as is usual, and hopes by his assiduity, care and moderate charge to merit, what he most regards, the love and esteem of the Public.

N. B. The Doctor has for sale at his Ware-house most kinds of Medicines, both chemical and galenical; also most of the Patent Medicines now in use, which he has from the original Ware-houses in London, warranted genuine. Likewise several useful Medicines for most common disorders that happen in families, with full and plain printed directions for their use; and in order that those Medicines should be as cheap as useful, there is none of them exceed five, and some as low as one shilling Pennsylvania currency.—Those that live in the country may, by sending an account of their disorder, have advice and medicines as the nature of their case may require.

THE Fourth Class of Pettie's Island Cash Lottery for Norrinton Presbyterian Church, Whitpain Dutch Lutheran Church, and Newark Academy, will certainly commence drawing (and continue until finished) upon Tuesday the 24th of this instant. It would have been drawn agreeable to the last notice, but a number of tickets being sent to divers of our friends in the country to sell, the fate of which we could not ascertain, was the reason of postponing it to the time above mentioned. We desire all those indebted for tickets in the former class to call and settle their respective balances with the persons of whom they had the tickets; and those that have tickets unsold to return them before the 20th of January.

N. B. There remains a few tickets to be disposed of; those that incline to become adventurers may be informed where they can be had, by applying to any of the persons mentioned in the scheme.—The Numbers, Blanks and Prizes of the said lottery are actually in the wheels.

WILLIAM DIBLEY,

Has removed from the sign of the Cross-Keys to the Fountain and Three Tuns in Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia.

HE begs leave to inform his friends and customers in particular, and the Public in general, that he now has opened a large and commodious passage from Chesnut to Market-street by way of Elbow Lane, sufficient for carriages of any kind to drive up into his yard, where he has fitted up commodious stables, capable of receiving sixty horses, with coach and chaise houses, and gates under locks for the safety of waggons, &c.

All persons indebted to said DIBLEY by bond, note or book account, are requested to discharge the same as soon as possible; and those who have any demands against him are desired to call for their money.

December 28, 1774.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

WAS LOST last night, between the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, and the London Coffee-house, a red leather Morocco POCKET BOOK, with a steel clasp, wherein was three pounds in cash, in the following coin, viz. two Spanish milled dollars, one fifteen shilling bill, Pennsylvania currency, three five shilling bills, and the remainder in small change; also sundry papers wherein the subscriber's name is mentioned. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, shall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN GORDON, Strasburgh Messenger.

Newport, Newcastle county, Dec. 31, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, a chesnut sorrel HORSE, in good order, with a bald face, the off hind foot white, no brand nor ear mark, fourteen and a half hands high, nine years old next spring. Whoever takes up the horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse again and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or for the horse only, FORTY SHILLINGS, paid by

BENJAMIN PETTERMAN.

On Thursday next will be published, and sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In Market-street, Philadelphia, (printed on PAPER and with TYPE and INK *all manufactured* within seven miles of Philadelphia)

THE

OLD MAN's GUIDE

TO

HEALTH AND LONGER LIFE:

With rules for Diet, Exercise, and Physic; for preserving a good constitution, and preventing disorders in a bad one.

By J. HILL, M. D. Member of the Imperial Academy.

This Day is published, and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In Market-street, PHILADELPHIA,

A FATHER's LEGACY

TO HIS

DAUGHTERS.

By the late Dr. GREGORY, *of* EDINBURGH.

THAT this much admired performance was written by a tender father, in a declining state of health, for the instruction of his daughters, and not intended for the public, is a circumstance which will recommend it to every one who considers it in the light of admonition and advice. In such domestic intercourse no sacrifices were made to prejudices, to customs, to fashionable opinions. Paternal love, paternal care, speak their genuine sentiments, undisguised and unrestrained. A father's zeal for his daughters improvement, in whatever can make a woman amiable, with a father's quick apprehension of the dangers that too often arise, even from the attainment of that very point, suggest his admonitions, and render him attentive to a thousand little graces and little decorums, which would escape the nicest moralist who should undertake the subject on uninterested speculation. Every faculty is on the alarm, when the objects of such tender affection are concerned.

In the writer of this work paternal tenderness and vigilance were doubled, as he was at that time sole parent, death having before deprived the young Ladies of their excellent mother. His own precarious state of health inspired him with the most tender solicitude for their future welfare; and though he might have concluded, that the impression made by his instruction and uniform example could never be effaced from the memory of his children, yet his anxiety for their orphan condition suggested to him this method of continuing to them those advantages. PREFACE.

TO BE SOLD,

A FRAME HOUSE in Fifth-street, near Walnut-street, 20 feet front, and 109 feet in depth, and now lets at 20l. per annum; on the front may be built a large house, as the depth will allow it; it is fit for any person in trade, there being a run of water to carry off all nuisances; subject to a ground-rent of 7l. per annum; the title is indisputable. Enquire of WILLIAM WESTON, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-streets.

December 1, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of JOHN GUTHERIE, in Bethel township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, a brown MARE, near twelve years old, twelve and a half hands high, branded on the near thigh thus, H. D. The owner is hereby desired to come and prove his property, pay expences and take her away.

December 7, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of JACOB MEEKSIN, in Bethel township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, a brown MARE, near twelve years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus, 8. The owner is hereby desired to come and prove his property, pay expences and take her away.

TAKEN up in April last, by the subscriber, living in Bethel township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, a dark brown or black MARE, about nine or ten years old, branded on the near buttock thus, F. H. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ANDREW MAN.

December 22, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night out of the Hamburgh stage, from the subscriber, living in Chambersburgh, Cumberland county, an Irish servant man named DANIEL MAGAVERN, a thick well made fellow, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-one or twenty-two years of age; had on when he went away, a white linen or fustian frock, old light coloured jacket, old leather breeches, coarse linen shirt and stock, a felt hat cut in the fashion, new shoes, and large plated buckles carved. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAMS CHAMBERS.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WENT AWAY from the subscriber, living in Market-street, at the corner of Sixth-street, an Irish servant man named THOMAS HAINES, five feet high, thirty-four years of age, came in last September with Capt. Price; had on and took with him, a blue body coat and another of the same colour under it, a red jacket with sleeves, a pair of buckskin breeches, worsted stockings, a hat with a small brim, and new shoes with round brass buckles: He has a small face, is of a sandy complexion, and has short light hair; is very much given to strong liquor, talkative, and swears very much. Whoever secures the said servant in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ADAM POATE.

Middletown, Chester county, Dec. 31, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable or yard, last night, a dark brown or black HORSE, three years old last spring, a natural trotter, about fourteen hands and an half high, with a large star in his forehead, a small switch tail with some white hairs in it, and white on the neck occasioned by the collar. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for the thief, and FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse, paid by

CALEB JAMES.

N. B. At the same time was left in the above stable or yard, a black HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, is near fifteen hands high, seventeen or eighteen years old, appears to be a draught horse, as the hair is much worn off his sides with the traces.

YEAST AND GRAINS
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT HARE AND Co.
At the PORTER BREWERY in Water-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet,—by whom are wanted,
CELLARS for ſtoring Beer; likewiſe a quantity of DRY FAGGOTS.

TO BE SOLD,
A TRACT of valuable LAND, in Caroline county, (formerly Dorcheſter) in the province of Maryland, containing 516 acres, lying between the north-eaſt and north-weſt fork of Nanticocke River, about five miles from navigable water, and twenty-two miles from Muſmelion Landing, on Delaware: About 130 acres of the ſaid tract are cleared, with good improvements thereon, 50 acres may be made into meadow, the remainder well timbered; it lays high, and is excellent for wheat. Time will be given for payment if required, upon good ſecurity.

For terms apply to WILLIAM ENNALLS, Junior, in Dorcheſter county.

TO BE SOLD,
Or exchanged for a FARM within twenty miles of the City of Philadelphia,
TWENTY-SEVEN acres of Meadow, and ſix acres of Upland, with a good brick houſe, barn, and a very fine orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees: It lies in Paſſyunk townſhip, about four miles from the city of Philadelphia, and can be rented for ninety pounds a year. Alſo, a Houſe and Lot in Second ſtreet, between Union and Pine-ſtreet, near the New-Market in Philadelphia, which can be rented for forty pounds a year. Enquire of JOSEPH PENROSE.

TO BE SOLD,
AT JOHN MITCHELL'S
Wine, Spirit, Rum, and Sugar STORES,
In Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets,

BEST genuine Madeira WINES, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter-caſk or gallon.
Excellent bottled Claret, by the dozen.
Genuine new and old Port Wine, by the quarter-caſk or dozen.
Beſt Liſbon Wine, by the pipe, quarter-caſk, or dozen.
Sherry Wine, of the beſt quality, by the quarter-caſk or dozen.
Old and new Mountain Wines, both dry and ſweet, by the quarter-caſk or dozen.
Teneriffe and Fyal Wines, by the pipe, hogſhead, or quarter-caſk.
Genuine Frontinac Wine, by the dozen.
Muſcat Wine, by the dozen.
French White Wine, by the dozen.
Excellent old Hock, by the dozen.
Red Liſbon Wine, by the quarter-caſk or dozen.
Genuine old French Brandy, by the quarter-caſk, anchor, or gallon.
Spaniſh Brandy, by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon.
Old Jamaica and cane juice Spirit, and old Antigua Spirit, of the beſt quality, by the hogſhead, caſk or gallon.
Shone's, Ben. Kenton and Parker's beſt London bottled Porter, by the hogſhead, hamper or doz.
Genuine Burton and Taunton bottled Ale, by the dozen.
Weſt-India and New-England Rum.
Beſt old Holland Geneva, in caſes.
Florence Oil, of the beſt quality, in cheſts, or by the dozen.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Muſcovado Sugars of all kinds, by the hogſhead, tierce, or barrel.
Bohea Tea, warranted good, by the cheſt, half-cheſt or dozen.
Beſt Green and Hyſon Tea, by the dozen or pound.
French and Carolina Indigo, of the beſt quality, by the barrel or dozen.
Carolina Rice, Pepper, Alſpice, Allum, Chocolate, Melaſſes, Cotton, Ground Ginger, Copperaſs, Madder, Coffee, Ground Redwood, Brimſtone, Whale-bone, Raiſins, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, &c. &c.

N. B. He has juſt imported a large and general aſſortment of yard wide, 7-8ths and 3-qr. wide Iriſh Linens, 9-8ths and 5-qr. wide Iriſh Sheetings, and a general aſſortment of Damaſk, Diaper and Huckaback Table Linen and Towelling.

As he is determined to keep a conſtant ſupply of the above Articles, all of which he will be careful to have the beſt of their kinds, the Public may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable terms; and his friends in the country may depend on being as well and punctually ſupplied by letter, as if they were perſonally preſent.

Weſt Nottingham, Cheſter county, Nov. 30, 1774.
SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN O'DONELY, about five feet ten inches high, with red hair tied behind; had on when he went away, a brown coat, red jacket, black breeches, black worſted ſtockings, and an old felt hat: He is about 22 years of age, and came over a four-years ſervant with Joſeph Kerr, in the ſhip Wolfe, from Londonderry, in October 1772. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
JOHN WELCH.

Baltimore, November 8, 1774.
TO BE SOLD,
And entered on immediately, being a moſt excellent ſtand for an Inn,
A GOOD brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtables, &c. with ten acres of land in Harford town, (formerly Buſh) Harford county, Maryland; the houſe ſtands on the ſide of the poſt road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is well calculated, and it is ſuppoſed there is not at this time a better ſtand and opening on the continent for a good Inn. The purchaſer may have any reaſonable credit for the whole or part of the purchaſe money as he chuſes, on giving ſecurity.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a plantation conſiſting of one hundred acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-houſe and ſome out-houſes, with a very good orchard, about five miles from Harford and a mile from the Lower Croſs Roads and Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe in Harford county. Reaſonable credit will be given. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS MILLER, in Harford, or in Baltimore to
JAMES CHRISTIE, Jun.

N. B. If theſe places are not ſold in two months they may be rented by applying as above.

At the REQUEST *of a number of his* FELLOW-CITIZENS,

DOCTOR RUSH will deliver eight Lectures on ſuch parts of CHEMISTRY as abound with the greateſt variety of the moſt uſeful and entertaining facts and experiments, in the College of this city. The ſubjects of theſe Lectures will be as follow:

Of the effects of heat upon all bodies. Of the hiſtory of cold. Of climates. Of the ſtructure of thermometers, &c. Of the phœnomena of mixture, and of the laws of chemical attraction. Of the chemical apparatus. Of the objects of chemiſtry. Of ſimple and compound ſalts. Of the manufactories of ſalt-petre and gun-powder. Of the irregularity in the arrangement of the ſtrata of earths on the ſurface of the globe. Of the manufactories of glaſs and porcelane. Of inflammable bodies. Of phoſphorus. Of æther. Of the cauſes of meteors, fire damps, &c. Of the metals. Of the art of alchemy, or the Philoſophers ſtone. Of the cauſes of earthquakes and volcanos. Of mineral waters. Of the nature, origin and uſes of fixed air. Of the chemical hiſtory of vegetables. Of fermentation. Of wines, beer, &c. Of the chemical hiſtory of animal bodies. Of the elements or principles of agriculture.

Theſe Lectures will begin on Tueſday the 10th of January, at ſix o'clock in the evening, and will be continued three times a week until the whole are delivered. Tickets at One Guinea each may be had of Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, and at the London Coffee-houſe.

BACHE's WINE-STORE.
RICHARD BACHE has for ſale, at his ſtore on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, the following articles—Beſt old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Mountain, old Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Brandy and Cherry Rum by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter-caſk or gallon; very excellent Claret, Port and Frontiniac by the dozen; newly imported London Porter in hampers of four dozen; Green and Souchong Teas, Indigo and Loaf Sugar by the pound.

Orders from the country carefully attended to, and executed with the greateſt punctuality.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,
At his ſtore oppoſite Chriſt Church in Second-ſtreet,
Hath for SALE,
LOOKING-GLASSES, from 14l. to 3s. each, ſome of them highly finiſhed, in oval frames, carved and gilt. China.—Bowls from two gallons to half a pint, compleat dining table ſetts, enamelled and pencilled tea-table ſetts, ſoup tureens, two ſizes, diſhes of all ſorts and ſizes, cream tureens, two ſizes, table and deſert plates, pattipans in ſixes, pickle ſaucers, tea pots, ſugar diſhes, cream pots, coffee pots, ſauce boats, muſtard pots, pickle leaves, ſquares for a deſert ſervice, tea, coffee and chocolate cups handled and plain. Ornamental China—Jarrs and beakers, myrtle pots, chimney vaſes, images of all ſorts and ſizes, ſome uncoloured and unglazed, Japanned cabinets, dreſſing boxes in fans, ſnuff boxes, tea trays, waiters, tea tongs, bottle ſtands or coaſters, fire ſcreens, various trinkets. Glaſs—Cut candleſticks, decanters, waſh tumblers, wine glaſſes, bitter bottles, tumblers, ſallad diſhes, ſweetmeats, ſweet-water bottles, butter tubs and ſugar diſhes. A general aſſortment of common glaſs wares, ſheet glaſs in crates, window glaſs 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 18 by 13, and 17 by 12 and a half; crates of ſorted phials, a few Turlington bottles, an aſſortment of apothecaries furniture, marble and glaſs mortars, ſeparating and common funnels, ointment and pill pots, ſhop tyles, gallipots, ſpice bottles, retorts, boltheads, alembicks, nipple ſhells, ſleek ſtones, tubes for barometers, magnus, madder, pipes in boxes, crewet frames from 4l. 10s. to 7s. 6d. each, guns from 5l. 10s. to 27s. each, piſtols 50s. a pair, pinchbeck buckles, plated tankards, ſpurs and buckles, pinchbeck and ſteel watch chains, ſeals of a new compoſition, yielding impreſſions equal to the true antiques, common black quart bottles, bottles of this country pattern which hold a full quart. An extenſive aſſortment of all kinds of earthen wares, as plain and enamelled Queens ware; plain, enamelled, and blue and white ſtone ware; tortoiſe-ſhell, black and colliflowered Dutch ſtone and Briſtol ſtone wares; jugs from five gallons to a pint; crates of yellow diſhes and porringers; delft, checquered and Portobello wares; red and brown China; Egyptian China after Etruſcan models; curious pocket bibles, 45s. each; black lead pencils, *&c. &c. &c.* moſt of which will be ſold very low for ready money.

TO BE LET,
THE large and convenient Stores on the Dock, lately occupied by Reeſe Meredith and Joſeph Wharton, which will contain above two hundred hogſheads. Apply to SAMUEL MORRIS, in Market-ſtreet.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor HUGH MATTHEWS, deceaſed, late of Cæcil county, Maryland, to pay off or ſettle their reſpective debts, to the ſatisfaction of the ſubſcriber, without delay; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, legally proven, that they may be paid by
WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,
A PAIR of elegant dapple grey HORSES. For further particulars enquire of JOHN HALES, at his Livery-ſtables in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New Market.

FOUND,
A PARCEL of Pedlary Ware. Any perſon proving their property, and paying for this advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to JOHN HALES, at his Livery-ſtables in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New-Market.

THEODORE MEMMINGER,
At the Golden Pelican, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, betwixt Arch and Race-ſtreets, near Anthony Morris's brew-houſe, has juſt imported from London, and other parts of Europe,
A LARGE and general aſſortment of the beſt kind of Drugs, genuine patent Medicines, Painters Colours and Bruſhes, from London; varniſh, gold leaf, ſpices and ſeeds for cordial diſtillers, juniper berries, juniper and Haarlem oil, &c.—He continues diſtilling cordials, roſe and other ſimple waters of moſt ſorts.

Orders of phyſicians and ſtore-keepers, in town and country, are thankfully received, and with all care and diſpatch complied with

† He gives the beſt price for ſnake-root.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.
RAN AWAY, about the 24th of June, 1774, from the ſubſcriber living in Philadelphia, a Negro man named CÆSAR, of a middling black colour, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, with a long neck and falling ſhoulders, walks very upright, has bandy well made legs, with thick muſcular calves, a large mouth and lips; is much inclined to laugh, and when he laughs ſhews much of his gums and teeth; is talkative and impertinent, with often an elevated voice, where he dare make free; is inſolent and ready to box amongſt his companions, and is fond of playing ſcraps of tunes on the fife, of which he has ſeveral: He having taken a Briſtol pipe-box, about two feet and a half long, with ſundry cloaths, may change his dreſs, but may have on either a mended cloth colour, or an old dark blue, ſuperfine cloth coat, a blue knap round-about, or ſhort, ſea jacket lined with white flannel, a red and white narrow ſtriped waiſtcoat, green pluſh or black ſtocking breeches, remarkable narrow ſtriped Iriſh ticken breeches and trowſers, thread ſtockings, &c.—The reward of FIVE POUNDS with reaſonable charges, on delivering the ſaid Negro at Philadelphia, or the above reward of FIFTEEN POUNDS, on proving and proſecuting to conviction the perſon who aided, aſſiſted or carried him off, will be punctually paid by
PHILIP WILSON.

N. B. He was born at Jamaica, lived with Thomas and James Lucas and Co. of the Grenades, anno 1766; they ſold him to Captain Godfrey M'Donnell, who ſold him to James Wallace of Philadelphia, anno 1767.

December 12, 1774.
EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY on Saturday night laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Tuckakoe, Queen Ann's County, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man, named THOMAS TOLBERT, about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has ſhort black hair: Had on and took with him, a fine beaver hat bound with black velvet round the brim, an old faſhioned ſurtout, and a rediſh ſagathy coat, a white cotton jacket, two pair of white drilled breeches, one pair of nankeen ditto, ſtriped holland trowſers, three pair of coarſe yarn ſtockings, one pair of country thread ditto, four white ſhirts, one ſilk handkerchief, and a pair of ſhoes with double rimmed pinchbeck buckles: He alſo took off with him, a bay Mare, with a white ſtar in her forehead, branded on the buttock with an I. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, if taken in the county ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and if out of it and in the province, the above Reward, beſides what the law allows, paid by
ANDREW LEVINGTON.

December 3*d*, 1774.
TWO DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, the 21ſt of Nov. ult. a Negro Boy, named *CATO*, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtrong and well made; had on when he went away, a ſcarlet coatee, a ſuperfine purple jacket, and a ſmall hat. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by
WILLIAM TOD.

OF NICHOLAS BROOKS,
In Second-ſtreet, three doors above Black-horſe Alley, may be had,
A VARIETY of Chriſtmas Pieces, ſuitable for writing ſchools at breaking up; a great variety of the very beſt copper-plate writings, in books and ſlips; a good aſſortment of drawing books; Middleton's black lead pencils; colours of the beſt quality, in ſhells or lumps; muſick in books or ſheets; compliment and viſiting cards; cards of hiſtory and geography; the Royal Amuſement, or the European Traveller, being a very pleaſing and moſt improving game for young Gentlemen and Ladies to ſpend the winter's evenings.

AN IMPOSTOR!
WHEREAS on Monday the 7th of November laſt, a certain perſon who called himſelf ROBERT CLELAND, came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living near Queen's Town, Maryland, and upon a pretence of an intention to open a ſchool in that neighbourhood, artfully procured the loan of an horſe, ſaddle and bridle for two or three days only, but unluckily has forgot to be punctual in returning any of them. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the delinquent, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe and furniture reſtored to the right owner, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward for the whole, and for the horſe and ſaddle alone, TEN DOLLARS, paid by DENNIS CAREY.

N. B. The ſaid CLELAND is about five feet ſix inches high, ſtoops in his gait, is thin faced, looks very ſly, has had the ſmall-pox, and has loſt two of his upper jaw teeth which cauſes him to liſp a little; has cheſnut coloured hair tied behind, and had on a drab great coat with a large collar to it, a brown mixed cloſe bodied coat, a blue Bath coating jacket bound at the edges, and a pair of new buckſkin breeches, but it may be ſuppoſed that he has got others to change them. The horſe a bay roan colour at this ſeaſon, but changes in the ſpring to a bright roan, is better than fourteen hands high, paces naturally, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a lump under the left jaw as hard as the bone itſelf, occaſioned by riding him with a curb bridle, and is branded with the letters D. C. whereof the C is the plaineſt. The ſaddle newly ſeated, and the under ſkirts cut cloſe off each ſide of it.

THE WIDOW CASEY takes this method to acquaint the Public, that ſhe can perfectly cure the Falling Fits; and that ſhe has cured ſeveral, and never failed: Alſo the Wet and Dry Scurvy.—She lives in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Durham townſhip, Bucks county, about the 26th of July laſt, a dark brown COW, with ſome white in her face and on each jaw. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
THOMAS LONG.

Bordentown, 12th month 16th, 1774.
WHEREAS the partnerſhip between FRETTWELL and JONATHAN WRIGHT is diſſolved, this is therefore to deſire all perſons who have any accounts againſt them ſince their being in partnerſhip, to bring them in that they may be ſettled.

JOHN YOUNG, JUN.
At the Sign of the Engliſh Hunting Saddle and Fire Buckets, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the New Printing-Office,
MAKES in the beſt manner, and ſells at the moſt reaſonable rates, mens and womens ſaddles of the neweſt faſhions, alſo foot cloths, bridles, pillions, houſings, ſaddle cloths, piſtol bags, ſaddle bags, portmanteaus, and all kinds of ſaddle and military furniture, &c.

Portmanteau hair trunks for travelling, made of any dimenſion, at the ſhorteſt notice.

Fire buckets, leather caps and holſters.

He has alſo a large and very neat aſſortment of ſaddlery ware which he retails at the loweſt prices, for caſh.

Likewiſe black, green, blue, and purple ſilk velvet New-Market riding caps, (London make) exceeding neat.

N. B. Said Young has ſeveral tracts of valuable land in Bedford, Cumberland, and Northumberland counties that he will ſell cheap, or rent on very eaſy terms.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
RAN AWAY on the 23d inſt. (November) from the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, a little below the Drawbridge in Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man named SAMUEL SHORT, about five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlim made, of a ſwarthy complexion, down look, and has a caſt with one of his eyes; had on when he went away, a black coat and jacket of ſuperfine broadcloth, dove coloured velvet breeches, and fine holland ſhirt; he had alſo two ſilk jackets and a white cloth one, worſted ſtockings and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
JAMES THOMSON.

FOR SALE,
A VERY valuable Plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, about ten miles from Watkins's Ferry, on the great road from Philadelphia to Wincheſter, known by the name of the Red Houſe, containing five hundred and thirty-ſix acres, of which about ſeventy acres of upland and ten acres of meadow are cleared, and about fifteen acres more fit for meadow to clear: The ſaid land is very rich, commodious for farming, and has plenty of lime-ſtone on the ſame; there are alſo on the premiſes a convenient dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtable, and other out-houſes ſuitable for a public-houſe, and has been a noted ſtage for travellers many years paſt. For terms apply to EDWARD BEESON, who lives adjoining ſaid Plantation.

Imported and to be ſold by
HOWELL and DOUGLASS,
At their ſtore in Cheſnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Strawberry-alley,
OLD Jamaica ſpirit, in hogſheads and porter caſks; beſt ſcale muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads; coffee in tierces and barrels; pimento, cotton, and dry cow-hides.

CONVEYANCING.
ABSTRACTS of titles made and ſettled, arbitration and other bonds, awards, bills of ſale, charter parties, declarations, pleas, demurrers, copartnerſhip deeds, wills, letters of attorney, deeds of gift, marriage ſettlements, mortgages, and every other branch of conveyancing drawn, peruſed, and ſettled in the moſt accurate manner and with the greateſt diſpatch, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS one of the Attorneys of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, Sollicitor of the High Court of Chancery, and ſon of the late THOMAS GRIFFITHS of Clifford's Inn, Special Pleader and Commiſſioner of Bankrupts.

N. B. He lives at Mrs. Sarah Whitebread's in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,
Thirty Thouſand ACRES of LAND,
SITUATE on the waters of Juniata, in Cumberland and Bedford Counties, in the province of Pennſylvania; belonging to the late partnerſhip of
Baynton, Wharton *and* Morgan,
Commonly known by the name of THE COMPANY LANDS, *viz.*

4000 *acres on Aughwick Creek, moſtly in Clerk's Valley.*
1000 *do. on Tuſcarora Creek, in the Path Valley.*
2000 *do. on the head of Little Juniata.*
4000 *do. on Crooked Creek, including the Great Springs, and running down both ſides of the creek to the mouth of it, and extending in front on the Juniata ſeveral miles.*
1000 *do. at the mouth of the Eaſt Branch of Juniata, and extending ſeveral miles in front along that and little Juniata upward.*
1000 *do. on Shaver's Creek.*
7000 *do. on the Beaver Dam branch of Juniata, including the Great Beaver Dams.*
800 *do. at and near the mouth of Frank's Town branch.*
2000 *do. on Vineyard Creek, and in Woodcock Valley.*
2000 *do. on Dunning's Creek, a few miles from Bedford.*
1000 *do. in the forks of Yellow Creek, 12 miles north eaſt from Bedford.*
500 *do. on Friends Cove Creek, 9 miles ſouth eaſt from Bedford.*
300 *do. on Bruſh Creek, 10 miles ſouth eaſt from Bedford.*
300 *do. 5 miles ſouth weſt from Bedford, and on the great road from thence to Fort Cumberland.*
1000 *do. on the Shawaneſe Cabbin waters, 12 miles weſt from Bedford, and on the great road to Pittſburgh.*
600 *do. on the main branch of Juniata.*
1500 *do. on the ſouth weſt branch of Little Juniata.*

30,000

Likewiſe 1000 *acres or more on Savage River and Laurel Run, near to Fort Cumberland, in Maryland.*

There is water carriage from moſt of theſe lands or their neighbourhood to Harris's Ferry, or to Middle-Town, in Lancaſter county, from whence there is a great trade up the Suſquehanna and Juniata rivers, by means of flat bottom boats, which carry from 300 to 500 buſhels of wheat. The tranſportation of which from the above lands to the Middle-Town market, coſts from 6d. to 10d. per buſhel only.

The quality of theſe lands is well known. They will be divided or ſold as they lay, as ſhall beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to RICHARD NEAVE, *Jun.*
THOMAS WHARTON, *Sen.* } *Merchants in*
Or GEORGE MORGAN, } *Philadelphia.*

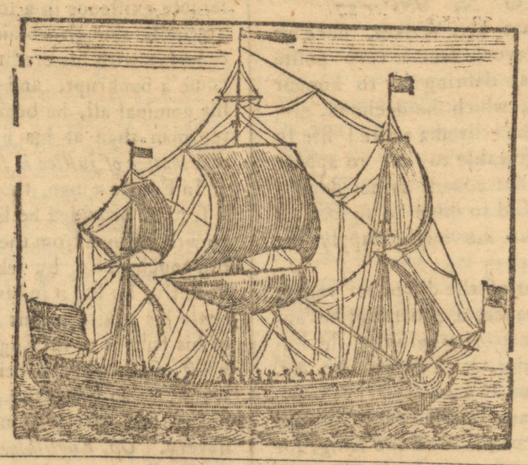
Letters from perſons living at a diſtance, inclining to purchaſe any part of the above mentioned lands, ſhall be duly anſwered.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 168.

DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet



OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, January 9, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread	*lb. oz.*	*Midd. do.*	*lb. oz.*	*Rye do.*	*lb. oz.*
1d. loaf is	0 6¾	1d. loaf is	0 7¾	1d. loaf is	0 11
2d. ditto,	0 13¼	2d. ditto,	0 15¾	2d. ditto,	1 6¼
4d. ditto,	1 10½	4d. ditto,	1 15½	4d. ditto,	2 12½
8d. ditto,	3 5	8d. ditto,	3 15	8d. ditto,	5 9
12d. ditto,	4 15½	12d. ditto,	5 14½	12d. ditto,	8 5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL POWEL,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on Monday the 16th day of January inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Barret, in Southwark, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark; containing in front 36 feet, and in depth 90 feet, with the appurtenances; bounded by ground now or late of William Morris, Joſeph Saunders, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 6l. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of James Brown; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, Jan. 2, 1775.

NINE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of the gaol of this county, the following perſons, viz. JOHN UNDERWOOD, an Engliſhman, about forty years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black buſhy hair, half worn beaver hat, a blue ſurtout coat, buckſkin breeches, &c. OLIVER MOULDS, about fifty years old, near ſix feet high, of a ſandy complexion, wears a cap; had on an old hat, a red veſt with ſleeves, cloth breeches, &c. JAMES JONES, a lad about nineteen years old, has a down look, black hair, blue cloſe-bodied coat, and blue trowſers: They are well known at Philadelphia and other county gaols, for felony often committed. FREDERICK SPIRE, a Dutchman, who ſays he has been turn-key for the gaoler of Lancaſter gaol for two years paſt; had on an old caſtor hat, a whitiſh coloured jean coat and veſt, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. JAMES M'CUE, who was committed as a run-away ſervant, and ſays he belongs to Mr. John Stephenſon, of New-York; he is an Iriſhman, is very impudent, and is very well dreſſed, of a ſandy complexion, is about thirty years of age, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, had on a half worn beaver hat, a blue coat, red veſt, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings and good ſhoes; he is a ſhoemaker by trade, has a kitt of tools with him, and a check wallet, and ſundry articles of womens apparel.—Whoever will apprehend and ſecure ſaid perſons in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the ſum of TWENTY SHILLINGS each for Underwood, Moulds and Jones; and the ſum of THREE POUNDS each for Spire and M'Cue, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Bordentown, December 23, 1774.

BORDEN-TOWN STAGE.

WHEREAS one of the Store-houſes belonging to the ſubſcriber was broken open in June laſt, and ſundry wearing apparel were ſtolen and carried off from thence, whereupon a diſpute aroſe who ſhould bear the loſs. In order to prevent any miſunderſtandings for the future, the ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that he keeps a ſtage for the conveying of paſſengers and goods to and from *Philadelphia* and *South Amboy Ferry* ONLY; and therefore if any paſſengers or goods ſhould offer which are not to be carried through to ſaid ferry, but only ſome part of the way, they muſt take their chance for a conveyance, and not expect, in caſe the ſtages are full, to have waggons purpoſely provided for their accommodation. Neither will the ſubſcriber, from henceforth, be liable for any articles whatever that may be ſtolen from his ſtores, if a real burglary ſhould happen again; the ſtoring people's goods being a ſervice for which he hath no reward.

And whereas large ſums of money have been frequently forwarded by his waggons, the ſubſcriber further declares that he will not, from henceforth, be chargeable with any caſh ſo entruſted, as his waggons have no place proper for the ſecuring of money, and the riſque is thereby very conſiderable; of which his employers are requeſted to take notice.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

Baltimore, December 31, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living on Fell's Point, a Dutch ſervant lad, named JOHN MINDER, about five feet high, well let, about eighteen years of age, dark complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, hath dark brown hair; had on a blue jacket, a ſtriped linſey under ditto, a half worn hat cut in the faſhion, an oznabrigs ſhirt, old leather breeches, dark grey home made yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes with new carved buckles, and it is thought he has with him a claret coloured coat and jacket. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if taken within five miles from home, TWENTY SHILLINGS, if ten miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if twenty miles or more the above Reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

MICAJAH JAMES.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

A FREE and IMPARTIAL WEEKLY

NEWS-PAPER,

To be entitled——THE

PENNSYLVANIA LEIDGER,

Or the MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY

WEEKLY ADVERTISER;

Upon the following Conditions, viz.

I. That it be printed on a good and neat type, and on a good demy paper.

II. That it be publiſhed every Saturday Morning, as early as poſſible, and delivered to the inhabitants of the City and Liberties at their houſes, and to be ſent by every the firſt opportunity to diſtant ſubſcribers.

III. The firſt number to be publiſhed as ſoon as One Thouſand ſubſcribers have entered their names.

IV. That every ſubſcriber pay, on entering his name *Five Shillings*, at the end of the firſt year *Five Shillings*, and for every year after *Ten Shillings*, per year.

V. Advertiſements to be inſerted on the ſame terms as is uſual with the other papers in this city.

THE ſubſcriber, being ſolicited by a number of worthy and reputable Gentlemen of this city to eſtabliſh a Free and Impartial NEWS PAPER, open to All, and influenced by None, has thought proper to put out theſe propoſals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the PUBLIC, as will enable him to proceed in the undertaking.

As the general deſign of this News Paper is both to amuſe and inſtruct, the Publiſher's chief care and attention will be to render it as uſeful as poſſible for thoſe purpoſes; to which end, every article of news, and all other matters of importance will be faithfully inſerted; and he doubts not of being able to give ſatisfaction, through the kind aſſiſtance which many of his FRIENDS have promiſed him; and, at the ſame time that he humbly hopes and requeſts the aid and aſſiſtance of the learned, ingenious, and curious (hereby aſſuring them, that whatever ESSAYS they may pleaſe to favour him with, for the promoting of uſeful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, ſhall be gratefully inſerted) he muſt alſo except and declare againſt every thing injurious to religion, to good ſenſe or good manners, againſt public or private ſcandal, and againſt all party libels.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by ſaid *Humphreys*, at his Printing Office, the corner of Black horſe Alley, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; by Mr. *Alexander Anderſon*, Poſt Rider to Newtown, Cheſter River; Mr. *Richard York*, Poſt Rider to Annapolis; Mr. *John Perkins*, Poſt Rider to Baltimore; Mr. *Bernard Wolfe*, Poſt Rider to Lancaſter; and by all the Poſt Riders from Philadelphia.

Kingſeſs townſhip, Dec. 26, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a ſorrel MARE, about fourteen hands high, with a white blaze on her forehead, a ſwitch tail, long mane, and three white feet; a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

PHILIP RODMAN.

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 26th of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living on Little Pipe Creek, in Frederick county, Maryland, ſix Engliſh ſervant men, viz. JOHN POLLARD, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, freſh colour, brown hair, grey eyes, has a large ſcar on his breaſt and neck by a cold, and a large ſcar on his left hand by a cut.—EDWARD RILOT, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, down look, pale and dark complexion, ſtraight black hair, black eyes, has a large ſcar on his back, has had ſore legs, and one is ſore now.—WILLIAM NORRIS, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, freſh colour, flat noſe, brown hair, much ſun burnt, down look, has a ſcar on one of his legs, a pot belly, ſore mouth, bow legged, and is a ſawyer by trade.—HENRY WITMON, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black curled hair, freſh colour, brown complexion, pock marked, very ſlim and ſmall legs, black eyes, and has a large ſcar on his head.—JOHN BYSET, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, brown hair, grey eyes, pale complexion, much pock-marked, by trade a butcher.—JAMES BRIAN, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, pale complexion, pock-marked, hazel eyes, a large ſcar on one of his arms cut with an ax, and his ſhoulders are marked by being whipped in the regiment; he is a well made fellow, by trade a ſawyer; they are all handy fellows and good farmers: They took with them all new blanket jackets, the ſtripes goes round, five under ditto kerſey wove, and one ditto brown cloth, one caſtor hat bound round the edges, three old felt hats, two ditto white, all old coarſe ſhirts, five of them old country kerſey breeches, black and white, pladed about one inch ſquare, and one ditto old leather breeches patched with ſheepſkin, all of them black and white wool ſtockings, all country made ſhoes, heels and ſoals nailed: They alſo took with them axes, and many other things. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, if one mile from home FIFTEEN POUNDS, if fifty miles from home THIRTY POUNDS, if one hundred miles from home FORTY FIVE POUNDS, if one hundred and fifty miles from home, or more, the above Reward, if brought home to the ſubſcriber, and in proportion for each; two thirds of the above Reward in proportion if put in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, paid by

EDWARD STEVENSON.

WILLIAM DIBLEY,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, That he has removed from the Croſs-Keys in Cheſnut-ſtreet (at the corner of Third-ſtreet) to the Fountain and Three Tuns, lately occupied by Mr. Anthony Fortune, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.—As this old accuſtomed and commodious tavern is conſiderably improved, particularly in the ſtables, which will now contain ſixty horſes, and to which there is a convenient paſſage either from Market or Cheſnut-ſtreets, and has a houſe for carriages, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all travellers and other gentlemen, who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

He takes this opportunity to return thanks to all his cuſtomers, whoſe favours he gratefully acknowledges, and the continuance of which he will endeavour to merit by the moſt civil treatment, and providing the beſt of liquors and proviſions.

All perſons indebted to ſaid DIBLEY by bond, note or book debt, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,

At his STORE at No. 4, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets,

HATH imported by Capt. Cook, from London, which he is ſelling wholeſale and retail, a neat aſſortment of chintzes, callicoes and cottons, 6-qr. low priced cloths, milled drabs and beaver hunters, which he is ſelling with almoſt every article belonging to woollen and linen drapery, ſilk mercery, hoſiery and haberdaſhery, all which he is ſelling at the very ſame prices he did ſix months ago, except thoſe that came higher from home; and he is determined to continue the ſame to the end of his ſales, and he will kindly thank his good friends and the public for a continuance of their good favour, as he will make it his particular ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

He has a large quantity of Boſton ſhoes and Barcelona handkerchiefs for ſale.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on Thurſday night the 22d of December, a grey HORSE, about fourteen hands high, eight years old, unbranded, trots and gallops, and has glaſs eyes; alſo taken with him, a new ſaddle and half-worn bridle, the ſaddle is marked under the ſkirt with the letters R. DAWSON.—One ANDREW O'BRYON, born in Ireland, a cooper by trade (but ſometimes profeſſes to be a miller) a thick well ſet fellow, about twenty-five years of age, five feet ſix or eight inches high, black hair tied behind, black eyes, round face, and his noſe ſomewhat turning up at the end, ran off the ſame night, and is ſtrongly ſuſpected to have been the thief: Stole and took with him a new pale blue broadcloth coat and waiſtcoat faced with blue India Perſian, and breeches, one pair of white Ruſſia drab breeches; his own wearing apparel was a light coloured German ſerge coat, blue ſurtout, and black knit breeches better than half worn: He alſo ſtole and took with him two new ruffled ſhirts unmarked, one pair of new ſingle channel'd boots, and one pair of new ſaddle bags marked on the under part of the flap with the letters P. DOWNES. Whoever takes up ſaid O'BRYON, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he be brought to public puniſhment, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, and for the horſe and ſaddle FIVE POUNDS, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT DAWSON.

1ſt Month 2d, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber at Brandywine Bridge, near Wilmington, Newcaſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant girl named MARGARET STAFFORD, of a low ſtature and well ſet, brown complexion and round face, about ſeventeen years of age; had on and took with her a ſtriped calico gown and petticoat, a ſtriped lincey petticoat and old quilt, two ſtriped bed gowns, one lincey and the other linen, two Ruſſia linen ſhifts, an old cloth cloak of a drab colour, blue yarn ſtockings, old black ſtuff ſhoes, and no head dreſs except caps, that is known of, but may probably get ſome, as it is ſuſpected ſhe has ſome confederate. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM STARR.

BACHE's WINE-STORE.

RICHARD BACHE,

Has for ſale, at his ſtore on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, the following articles:

BEST OLD MADEIRA WINE, SHERRY, LISBON, TENERIFF, MOUNTAIN, OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS, WEST INDIA RUM, BRANDY and CHERRY RUM,	By the pipe, hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon.
Very excellent CLARET, PORT, FRONTINIAC,	By the dozen.
Newly imported LONDON PORTER, in hampers of four dozen.	
GREEN & SOUCHONG TEAS, INDIGO and LOAF SUGAR,	By the pound.

Orders from the country carefully attended to, and executed with the greateſt punctuality.

This Day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

GAINE's UNIVERSAL REGISTER,

Or AMERICAN and BRITISH KALENDER,

For the YEAR 1775;

Contents of which are as follows, viz.

THE Kalender. Royal Family of Great-Britain, and extent and ſituation of England, Scotland and Ireland. Royal Family, &c. of France and Spain, of Portugal, Denmark and Norway, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, Sardinia, Orange, Italy and Turkey. Engliſh Nobility. Scots Nobility. Archbiſhops and Biſhops of England. Houſe of Commons. Privy Council. Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle and Bath. Secretaries of State. Lords of the Treaſury, Trade and Admiralty. High Court of Admiralty. Poſtmaſter General. Army. Royal Navy. Rank of Army and Navy. Pay of the Navy and Army. Precedency among Men and Women. Kings and Queens of England, Scotland and Great-Britain. Iriſh Nobility, Archbiſhops and Biſhops. Enumerated Goods ſubject to duty in America, and Holydays at the Cuſtom-houſe. Deſcription of America. General Eſtabliſhment. Government of Weſt Florida, Eaſt Florida, Georgia, South-Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania and Lower Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex upon Delaware; New-Jerſey, and New-York. Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Church of England. Government of Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, New Hampſhire, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, St. John's, and Canada. Miniſters and Congregations belonging to the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia. Aſſociate Preſbytery of Philadelphia. His Majeſty's forces in North-America, and their quarters. Governors of New-York, from the year 1664, to the preſent time. Governors of New-Jerſey, from the ſurrender of the government by the Proprietor in 1702, to the preſent time. Tide Table for all the provinces from Boſton to Weſt-Florida. Value of Coins as they now paſs in Great Britain and America. The American Bill of Rights. Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs. Liſt of Delegates in the late Congreſs. Governors of the Weſt-India Iſlands. Staff of the Army in North-America. Fairs in the Province of New-York. New-Jerſey Bills reduced to New-York currency. Table of Intereſt. Roads, with the Poſtage of Letters to moſt parts of the Continent, and an Eſtimate (taken in Congreſs) of the number of Souls in the provinces of Maſſachuſetts, New-Hampſhire, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, including the Lower Counties; Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina.

December 22, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night out of the Himburgh ſtage, from the ſubſcriber, living in Chamberſburgh, Cumberland county, an Iriſh ſervant man named DANIEL MAGAVERN, a thick well made fellow, about five feet five or ſix inches high, twenty-one or twenty-two years of age; had on when he went away, a white linen or fuſtian frock, old light coloured jacket, old leather breeches, coarſe linen ſhirt and ſtock, a felt hat cut in the faſhion, new ſhoes, and large plated buckles carved. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAMS CHAMBERS.

BLUE FOR WASHING,

Made in imitation of that uſed in ENGLAND.

THIS BLUE is much eaſier to uſe for the purpoſe of waſhing, than Indigo; it readily diſſolves in warm water, without pounding, or ſettling on the linen in ſpots; an ounce is ſufficient for fifteen ſhirts. To be had of Mrs. KREIDER, at the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at Five Shillings the pound.—An allowance of Ten per cent. to thoſe who take a quantity.

RED CEDAR TIMBER, large and ſmall Spermaceti and Tallow CANDLES, Rhode-Iſland CHEESE, and Jamaica SPIRITS, to be ſold by

JOSIAH HEWES.

LATELY IMPORTED and to be SOLD,

ALL the materials and compleat apparatus of a mill for battering and rolling of copper, which will likewiſe anſwer for an iron work. Alſo the iron materials for erecting two air furnaces, for ſmelting and refining either copper, lead or iron. For particulars and terms of ſale enquire of

JOHN H. CRUGER.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and entered upon the firſt day of March next,

A GOOD Plantation, on which are 126 acres of cleared land, and about 78 acres of Marſh, ſituated in Duck Creek Neck, Kent County on Delaware; it is allowed to be as good land as any in ſaid County, and formerly belonged to John and Jonathan Raymond. For terms apply to MORGAN BLACKSHERE, or JAMES RAYMOND, adjoining the place.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

By the ſhip CATHERINE, *Captain* BARRON, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following Intelligence.*

CADIZ, October 1.

THE orders which the intendants of the office of health had received to cauſe all ſhips coming from the Baltic Sea, and eſpecially from the coaſts of Ruſſia, to perform quarantine, have been lately revoked by the Court. In conſequence of which, five or ſix Dutch, Hambourg, and Daniſh ſhips, which were in the Bay, are now admitted to trade without reſtraint.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 11. A courier arrived here this morning from Caſan, with a confirmation of the news of Pugatcheff's being taken and ſecured at Yaick.

A detachment of the horſe guards ſet out this day on their march to Moſcow; and every thing is arranged for the march of the foot guards, which will take place in the courſe of this and the next month.

Vienna, Oct. 15. The tranſlation of a letter is handed about here, which, they ſay, was ſent by the late Grand Vizir to Count Romanzow, in which the former ſays, "That he never could ſerve mankind, in his life, better than at the preſent occaſion; and that he, in order to avoid the ſhameful homicide, rather would conclude the peace at any rate, let the conſequence be ever ſo bad, before he would any longer ſee ſo many thouſands of men cutting each others throats on account of an ambitious woman."

Rome, Oct. 15. We learn from Madrid, that the differences ariſen between Spain and Portugal have been accommodated by the ſeſſion which the latter has made to Spain of the iſland of St. Saveur.

Leghorn, Oct. 19. They write from Marſeilles, that on account of the bankruptcies which have happened for ſome time paſt, no perſon will receive paper, and no traffic is carried on but in ready money.

The owners of two Engliſh ſhips, laden with wrought and raw ſilks, coral, &c. have paid to the inſurers an advanced price, on account of the report which prevails of a rupture between England and the Regency of Algiers.

Warſaw, Oct. 22. We learn from Conſtantinople, that on the firſt inſt. another and more dangerous inſurrection happened among the people, which greatly alarmed the whole Divan, and the Sultan himſelf found it neceſſary to withdraw for ſome time. The Mufti and the Janiſſaries endeavoured to appeaſe them in vain; they inſiſted on having the heads of all the members of the Divan that ratified ſo ſcandalous a peace, but at laſt they were ſatisfied with the heads of Niſſangi Reſmi, Ibrahim Minnibi, and ſome others, who were known to be of the council of the late Grand Vizir.

It is reported that the famous Pulawſki was publickly executed lately by the mob at Conſtantinople.

Lower Elbe, Oct. 25. The high terms in which the Poliſh republic ſpeaks againſt the King of Pruſſia, ſince the return of Count Braniky from Peterſburgh, is ſomething very unexpected to that Monarch. Every motion of the Pruſſian Miniſter at Warſaw is oppoſed and rejected; and when he aſked leave for 600 Huſſars to paſs through Poland in order to eſcort a number of horſes purchaſed in Wallachia, he received for anſwer, that 20 or 30 men would ſerve for that purpoſe: and even that number they would not admit of without they were commanded by Poliſh officers.

We likewiſe hear that Count Braniky has brought very agreeable intelligence from Peterſburgh to the Dantzickers; and, in ſhort, it ſeems that the Poliſh Count has found means to change the whole ſyſtem of the Ruſſian cabinet, which may be eaſily believed, as he had ſo many private audiences.

It is reported here that their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland will pay a viſit to their Royal Siſter in the courſe of the enſuing winter.

Goſport, Oct. 29. Yeſterday was compleated an extenſive ſtone quay (for the American trade, &c.) at which ſhips of any burden can lay afloat and diſcharge their cargoes, at any time of the tide; it is ſaid to be the largeſt and moſt commodious private property of any in the channel, and belongs to Mr. Eraſmus Carver, merchant, the extenſiveneſs of whoſe maritime connections are of ſuch benefit to this place, that his ſucceſs in the preſent expenſive improvement is the general wiſh of the inhabitants.

BRISTOL, *Nov.* 3. The following are the imports of grain from America into this port from Aug. 1ſt. 1773, to Aug. 8, 1774, incluſive, viz. 102388 buſhels of wheat; 31682 ditto of Indian corn; 22646 ditto of barley; 15432 dito oats; 14720 barrels of flour; and 2000 buſhels of beans; beſides many thouſand buſhels of wheat which have arrived ſince.

At the final cloſe of the poll this afternoon at three o'clock, for repreſentatives for this city, the numbers were, for

CRUGER	BURKE	BRICKDALE	CLARE
3565	2707	2456	283

Mr. Cruger's majority over Mr. Brickdale is 1109—and Mr. Burke's majority over Mr. Brickdale is 251.

Notwithſtanding the poll has continued ſo long, and the conteſt has been ſo ſmart between Mr. Brickdale's and Mr. Burk's friends; there never was a conteſted election carried on here with leſs diſturbance; and it is very remarkable that Mr. Cruger has had a much larger number voted for him, than any candidate ever had before in this city; though when he firſt declared himſelf, ſeveral perſons ſaid he never would get five hundred men to vote for him.—And the Majority that Mr. Burke has got over Mr. Brickdale, is very extraordinary, when it is conſidered that he was not declared till the ſecond day of the poll, and that Mr. Brickdale's friends exerted every nerve in the oppoſition.—Upon the whole, it ſerves to ſhew, that the *popular voice* is worth the attention of every perſon who would wiſh to be a member for this city; and that there ſtill remains in the electors of Briſtol that *virtue*, that is not to be influenced by any ſpecious pretences whatever; and that will be biaſſed by nothing but the good of their country.

LONDON, *October* 27.

We are informed that Mr. Wilkes, ſince his being choſen Lord Mayor, ſent a very polite meſſage to Mrs. Wilkes, deſiring her to honour him as Lady Mayoreſs, which ſhe declined, giving as a reaſon, as ſhe had lived a retired life ſo long, it would be diſagreeable to her to appear in ſo public a ſtation, but added, as her daughter was perfectly qualified to ſhine in an exalted ſphere, ſhe begged that ſhe might ſupply her place.

Oct. 29. On account of the diſtemper raging among the cattle in France, a proclamation appears in this day's Gazette, prohibiting the importation of cattle, hides, hay, ſtraw, &c. &c. from any of the coaſts of France.

We hear that the Chancellor of France has had his head ſtruck off by command of the King, for ſpeaking diſreſpectful words againſt the Queen's honour.

On Thurſday Elizabeth Grieve, commonly called the Hon. Mrs. Grieve, was tried at Hick's Hall for defrauding divers perſons of ſeveral ſums of money under pretence of procuring them places under government, and ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years. This is the woman who a year ago rendered herſelf ſo famous at Bow-ſtreet, having pretended to be the friend of the Prime Miniſter, couſin to the Duke of Grafton, and to have various other connections of the firſt rank. She produced a letter from Mr. C. F. which made a great laugh in court.

Nov. 1. Letters from Ratiſbon by yeſterday's mail, ſay, a courier had paſſed through that city, who ſaid he was going expreſs to Vienna, with the account of the death of a crowned head but did not ſay who.

At the court of Aldermen held this day, Mr. Trecothick begged leave to reſign his gown, which was accepted by the court. Immediately afterwards the late Mr. Sheriff Lee and Mr. Nathaniel Newnham, Eſq; of Botolph lane, declared themſelves candidates, and ſoon afterwards ſet out on their canvaſs.

Nov. 3. His Majeſty has appointed Stephen Kemble, Eſq; to be Deputy Adjutant-General for North-America, with the rank of Major in the army, in the room of Richard Maitland, Eſq; deceaſed.

A courier from Walachia brings advice, that the whole of the Ruſſian army is now returned on this ſide the Danube. The mails alſo intimate, that an exchange of embaſſies has taken place between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Grand Signior, Prince Repnin is appointed on the part of the former, and a Muſſelman of high diſtinction on the part of the latter.

The courts of Spain and Portugal are buſied in adjuſting, with preciſion, the limits of the Brazils and the extent of the fiſhery on the coaſt of Algarve. At Liſbon two men of war are fitting out, deſtined, as is ſuppoſed, for Rio de Janeiro, whither warlike ſtores and troops are to be tranſported from St. Miguel and Tercera with all poſſible expedition.

At the laſt Board of Admiralty, orders were ſent to the purſers of ſeveral men of war, at Portſmouth and Plymouth, to take on board proviſions for ſix months. It is ſaid they are deſtined for the Mediterranean.

For many years paſt the ſcarcity of grain in Sweden has been exceſſive. At preſent, by the attention of their King, all ſorts of grain are in ſuch great abundance, that notwithſtanding the conſiderable exportation now making to Holland, the oppoſite extreme is dreaded, and that the too low price will be prejudicial to the farmers: Corn becomes cheaper every day; and for this reaſon the cultivators are deſirous that the government ſhould take ſome meaſures that what contributes to the welfare of their fellow-citizens may not become a loſs to a claſs of people ſo valuable in all nations.

Extract of a Letter from St. Omer's, Oct. 25.

"Smuggling between France and North-America goes on apace at preſent. All the manufacturers at Lyons, Nyme, and Nantz, work night and day to load American ſhips. This you may depend on as real truths. A French Officer of my particular acquainſance, juſt come hither with his regiment from Breſt and Port l'Orient, aſſures me that French India goods roſe 20 per cent. in one day at Port l'Orient, by the arrival of ſome American ſhips in that port.

Nov. 4. Orders were ſent off to Ireland on Tueſday night for all ſhips of war now lying in Cork harbour, which are fit for ſervice, to be manned, and put in readineſs to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor elect, accompanied by the Aldermen Croſby, Lewes, and Hayley, and the two Sheriffs, ſet out at one o'clock from Guildhall, to attend the Lord Chancellor at his houſe in Great Ruſſell ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to be preſented to his Lordſhip for his approbation. The Lord Mayor elect arrived at the Lord Chancellor's houſe at a quarter paſt two, and after waiting ſome little time was preſented by the Recorder to the Lord Chancellor, who declared "*His Majeſty approved of him.*"

We are informed that the Lord Mayor elect's private coach and chariot coſt two thouſand pounds, which his brother-in-law, Mr. Hayley, made him a preſent of.

It is confidently aſſerted, that a ſcheme is in agitation for putting a final ſtop to the exportation of corn from any of the ports of North-America to France, Spain, Portugal, or any part of the African coaſt.

As a certain Right Honourable Lord, who is in the Iriſh liſt of Iriſh Barons, was lately a ſhooting about the environs of his houſe in the country, obſerving a gentlemen of the neighbourhood in the field, haſtily and inſolently accoſted him with a "D--n you, Sir, if ever I ſee you here again, I'll ſend you to Hell."—To which the gentleman, with great coolneſs, inſtantly made this laconic and ſignificant reply: "If you do, my Lord, I'll tell your *Father* what a *Fool* he has left behind him."

By the laws of this country, if a man owes 10l. he is arreſted and left perhaps to linger out a miſerable exiſtence in a loathſome gaol; if he owes 10,000l. though obtained by the vileſt acts, he can play with his creditors till it ſuits him to become a bankrupt, and then, after delivering up his nominal all, he begins the world again a better man than at his firſt outſet. *What pity the diſtribution of juſtice is ſo unequal in a free country!*

In France a man, though he owes ever ſo much, is ſecure, provided he keeps in his own houſe, as no writ but one from the crown for a miſdemeanor can touch him; by which means, if he intends honeſtly, he has it in his power in a ſhort time, to ſettle his affairs to his credit and the ſatisfaction of his friends: in England, where the ſubjects boaſt of their houſes being their caſtles, a reſolute bailiff, or an unworthy pettifogger, will enter by force, and carry the maſter into the moſt abject ſlavery. *Oh, Engliſhmen! ye gape at a gnat, and yet ſwallow a camel!*

It is a common remark, that a gaol pays no debts; and it may be added, ſays our correſpondent, it never mends manners. A man goes in an honeſt man, though unfortunate, but comes out a confirmed villain; commences a ſwindler, and at laſt is tranſported, perhaps for doing ſuch things which his honeſt heart would before have ſhuddered at. *A very good plea in ſupport of the illegal practice of impriſonment for debt.*

Nov. 5. Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's, at which the Earl of Suffolk, Lord North, and the principal officers of ſtate, &c. were preſent.

After the Levee was up Mr. George Pitt had a conferrence with his Majeſty; and it is ſaid the above gentleman will in a ſhort time ſet out for Spain in a public capacity.

Yeſterday the two Sheriffs of the city of London waited on the Secretaries of State, at their Office in Cleveland Row, St. James's, with an invitation from the Lord Mayor elect, for their company to dinner, on Wedneſday next, at Guildhall.

A letter from Paris ſays, the precautions which are now taking for the ſafety of the King's perſon occaſion many conjectures.

Orders are ſent to the ſearchers of all the out ports, to prevent the exportation of live cattle to the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, Scilly, and Alderney, except ſuch as are for the garriſon, or on government account.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 28.

"Prince Galitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter here, has juſt received the following letter from Peterſburgh, dated Oct. 7, 1774.

"Hitherto the treaty of peace concluded with the Ottoman Porte, is executed by both parties, with the utmoſt preciſion. Count Romanzow has ſent Colonel Peterſon to Conſtantinople as Chargé de Affaires from our Court, in order to render the correſpondence between him and the Grand Vizir leſs tedious.

"Prince Dolgorucki has advanced with his army to Perecop, where he will ſtay till the entire evacuation of Caſta, and where, you know, the fleet and Turkiſh troops entered with his conſent. They are almoſt all gone from thence already, except the retinues of the Captain Baſhaw and the Seraſkier, who commands the land forces. Theſe officers have beſides ſent to acquaint Prince Dolgoruſki that they will leave the place as ſoon as poſſible.

"If a private letter received from Italy may be credited, the perſon who poiſoned the late Pope, is diſcovered to be one who was highly in his Holineſs's good graces; and whom the Jeſuits found means to bribe, to execute their horrid deſigns."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Oct. 10.

"An engagement has juſt happened off Oran, between a Spaniſh man of war of forty guns, a frigate of thirty, and a ſquadron of Algerine Corſairs, conſiſting of one ſhip of thirty two guns, two xebecques of twenty-four guns, and four from eighteen guns to twelve. The Spaniſh ſhips were bound for Barcelona, and having their ports hauled cloſe, were miſtaken by the Corſairs for two merchant men, and in conſequence of the miſtake they gave chace, and fired ſeveral guns at the Spaniards before they diſcovered themſelves, when two of the ſmaller xebecques were ſoon ſunk by broadſides from the Spaniards; the large ſhip maintained the fight for ſome time, but was at laſt taken, and the others made their eſcape."

They write from Vienna, that in the college of the late Jeſuits (which is rebuilding for the war-office) a ſmall arched cave was diſcovered deep under ground, in which a human body was chained between four iron poſts; and by ſeveral circumſtances it appears to have been a perſon of high rank, who was ſuddenly miſſed at Court twenty years ago. Such being the conduct of theſe wretches, it is to the immortal fame of Clement the fourteenth, the aboliſhing that order, and getting rid of theſe monſters.

Nov. 7. The Biſhop of Norwich attended at the levee on Friday at St. James's, for the firſt time this year, and afterwards had a private audience with his Majeſty.

Some advices were received on Thurſday night at Lord Dartmouth's office from Liverpool, ſaid to be brought by the Goodwill, Capt. Dickiſon, from Philadelphia, the contents of which are kept very ſecret.

A certain gloomy jealouſy and diſtruſt now reigns in the French court, which, a correſpondent aſſures us, is a very favourable event to the peace and happineſs of Great-Britain.

The code of laws which is now making by the Crown Lawyers at Verſailles, by order of the French King, are to be compriſed in 60 ſheets of parchment only.—In England the title deeds of an eſtate are often as much as that.

They write from Hamburgh, that almoſt all the trading Jews of any conſequence have left the Poliſh dominions, and gone to ſettle in Ruſſia, where they have great encouragement given them by the Empreſs.

Sir Merrick Burrel, lately choſen member for Hazelmire, we are informed is dead, and Sir Joſeph Mawbey deſigns to offer himſelf in his room.

We hear, that when it was under conſideration in the cabinet, whether John Wilkes, Eſq; ſhould be approved of as Lord Mayor by the Chancellor? A member obſerved, "It was much better to permit him to be *Lord Mayor* for *one* year, than *King of the city* for *life*."

They write from Dublin, that very large orders have been lately received there for the exportation of butter and ſalt proviſions to Holland and France.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Sept. 27.

"The Chevalier Tott has preſented a plan to the Divan, to render the Ottoman Porte as flouriſhing as any of the Chriſtian ſtates in Europe; which could eaſily be acquired, by granting a free toleration and exerciſe of all religions, and allowing them an equal civil right with the Mahometans. He proves in his memorial, that all the flouriſhing ſtates in Europe, Holland and England in particular, owe all their proſperity to the policy of granting a liberty of civil and religious conſcience. He ſets forth, that by inſtituting ſuch a law in ſo extenſive an empire as the Ottoman, he would engage his life, that in the courſe of three years, above 100,000 Chriſtian ſubjects, in order to ſhake off the yoke of their reſpective tyrannical Sovereigns, would emigrate to Turkey; the conſequence of which would be, that all arts, ſciences, commerce, navigation, and art of war, will arrive to the ſame degree in the Ottoman empire as in any of the Chriſtian ſtates. The Chevalier projected to the Divan likewiſe, that as a check for Ruſſia, the beſt policy would be to grant a free navigation in the Black Sea to all other nations, in the ſame manner as it is granted to Ruſſia by the late treaty of peace: and as we are informed by good authority, both the above propoſals are under a ſerious conſideration at the Divan; and as the preſent Grand Mufti is more politic than religious, there are great hopes that the Chevalier's project will paſs for a law, which will cauſe a great civilization in the vaſt Ottoman dominions.

"Although the terms of peace ſeem to be ſtrictly adhered to, it is ſuppoſed that it will not be of very long duration; and our politicians call the preſent peace a third armiſtice between the Porte and Ruſſia.

"Within the courſe of this month, the Grand Mufti has appeared two or three times every day in public among the greateſt mobs, telling them, that it is in the higheſt degree unjuſt for them to murmur againſt government about the diſadvantageous peace, as it was merely owing to the cowardice of the army, which deſerted, and left the ſtandard of the holy prophet defenceleſs; ſo that the irritated prophet will certainly puniſh the nation with fire and peſtilence, in caſe they do not ſoon prepare for penitence, and ſubmit to government; which ſtep has appeaſed the mob, and every thing is in perfect tranquility at preſent."

Nov. 9. On Saturday night there was a private meeting of ſeveral of the Privy Council, at a certain houſe near St. James's, on important affairs; there were preſent Lord North, Lord Bute, and Lord Mansfield, but nothing relative thereto has yet tranſpired.

Orders are given for a true ſtate of the fortifications and caſtles, in the principality of Wales, to be laid before the Board of Ordinance, by the Engineer who ſurveyed them laſt Summer, in order to make an eſtimate of the expences of their repair, which is to be laid before both Houſes, in the courſe of the enſuing ſeſſions.

Some perſons lately returned from Germany, ſay, that in the Pruſſian dominions, no uſurer, Chriſtian, or Jew, is now allowed more than ſix per cent. for money lent on bond or note; and if on pledges, not more than five per cent. under very ſevere penalties.

The following is handed about as the *genuine* ſpeech of *one* of the newly elected members for C—tle R——g to his conſtituents, at the cloſe of the poll.

"*Thanke kindly, Gemmen, for this favour*; and though from an *uniform attendance* heretofore in the *ſervice* of the *public*, I find myſelf *inexperienced* in the *buſineſs* of the *new houſe* I am going to, yet I *truſt*, as I carry ſo good a *diſcharge* from you, I ſhall be every day *coming up* in its laws and cuſtoms. Thus much I pledge myſelf to you, that as I ſhall ever think it my duty to *wait upon you* on all occaſions, ſo I ſhall not ſuffer a *ſingle bill* to be *brought in* without my inſpection."

Notwithſtanding the price of corn has been raiſed within theſe few days, in moſt of the markets in and round London, yet there is ſuch quantities of grain arriving every week in the River, that there are ſcarce warehouſes enough to ſtow it in.

It is ſaid that the two Royal Dukes, Glouceſter and Cumberland, will attend the Houſe of Lords at the meeting of Parliament, and vote with the true friends of this country, to repeal the deteſted American acts.

Several illuſtrious and patriotic perſons have already declared their intention to become members of the conſtitutional club to be eſtabliſhed at the meeting of the Parliament; and the two Royal Dukes will teſtify not only an attachment to the liberties and proſperity of their native land, but likewiſe a due ſenſe of gratitude, by appearing at the head of a liſt of names, to which the Houſe of Hanover is indebted for the Crown of theſe Realms.

It is ſaid that General Murray will be ſhortly appointed Governor of Minorca.

Monday morning ſome advices were received at Lord Dartmouth's office from the Hon. Robert Walpole, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Liſbon, which will be laid before the Privy Council appointed to meet this day.

Monday morning his Majeſty's ſhip Marlborough, Capt. Hood, ſailed out of Portſmouth harbour to Spithead; and on Saturday laſt the Magnificent, of 74 guns, and Phœnix of 44 guns, came out of dock after having a thorough repair. The Phœnix is expected to be ordered to ſea.

The King of Pruſſia, we hear, is much fallen in his demands relative to the tranſit duties; but whether this ariſes from the dread he entertains, from the harmony now ſubſiſting between the courts of Great-Britain and Verſailles, a very few months will diſcover.

It is confidently ſaid that Lord Chatham is to be head of the miniſtry before Chriſtmas, adminiſtration being obliged to come into his terms, viz. *the ſole guidance of affairs*; as it is found by experience the preſent adminiſtration not only have loſt the confidence of the people at home, but have cauſed the alienation of a great number of his Majeſty's American ſubjects; both which grievances, it is expected, will be redreſſed, and a perfect reconciliation brought about by that experienced Statesman.

A correſpondent obſerves, that taking it for granted that the Engliſh Parliament have a right to tax the people of America, when and how they pleaſe; yet there ſeems ſomething tyrannical in condemning men unheard, that it is but juſt and reaſonable, while bills are depending in Parliament relating to them, that they ſhould be heard by their agents and council, and that nothing ſhould be done to affect their intereſts, without their having an opportunity of ſhewing every objection, hardſhip, inequality, or injuſtice that might attend it.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 2.

"There never was ſo much unanimity and good underſtanding in the miniſtry of France as there is under this reign. They mutually aſſiſt one another for the eſtabliſhment of the finances, for the liquidation of the national debts, arrears of ſalaries, and the intereſt upon loans, to re-eſtabliſh the loſt credit. The more they examine into the preceding adminiſtration, the more they diſcover their diſſipation and bad policy. To ſummon the Chiefs to give an account of their conduct is beneath the clemency and greatneſs of ſoul of the reigning Sovereign. To pardon the guilty, eaſe his ſubjects, and render them happy, is his ambition.

"The affair of the loans has been on the tapis; Holland made offers, but after having deliberately examined into the inexhauſtible reſourſes of the ſtate, it was determined not to burthen it with new debts."

From the LONDON GAZETTEER *of Nov. 9.*

AS a friend to the public in general, I beg leave to ſuggeſt one conſideration to thoſe whom it may concern, reſpecting the operations at Boſton.

I do not know what number of inhabitants the town contains, but I imagine they are very numerous; and as their trade is at an end, it muſt inevitably happen that many are reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs for want of ſubſiſtence, notwithſtanding the largeſſes ſent to them by other colonies.

The certain conſequence of ſcarcity of proviſion is, the conſumption of much unwholſome food; and the certain effect of this is, ſickneſs and diſeaſes, almoſt peſtilential.

Should this be the ſtate of things at Boſton, which that it will be ſo appears moſt probable, is it likely that our troops, or even the ſailors and marines, ſhall totally eſcape the contagion?

And for what purpoſe are we expoſing a populous city, a conſiderable part of the Engliſh army, a part of the Britiſh fleet to ſuch hazards? Let thoſe who know inform us; I cannot. From ſo much as I have heard of the matter, I cannot but think a little good humour on our ſide would have produced the like on the other, and a few good-natured, ſenſible people would have ſettled in half an hour a buſineſs which is made of conſequence by a few who wiſh to profit by confuſion.

There are not a ſet of more uſeful ſubjects, nor more loyal, in any part of the Britiſh dominions, than in America; nay, I think I may add, than in New-England; but they have their tempers as well as John Bull; and if he ſays ſternly *they ſhall eat no* hard dumplings, they may poſſibly reply, *but we will*; and about ſuch a wiſe affair as this we are hazarding every thing. N. L.

BOSTON, *December 29.*

Several extracts from the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, are publiſhed in the London papers; alſo, many accounts of the riſings of the people, throughout New England, occaſioned by the ſeizing of the powder at Charleſtown.

A gentleman arrived at Salem in a veſſel from Cape Nichola-Mole, which he left the 17th November; juſt as he was coming away a veſſel arrived from the iſland of Cuba, which ſhe left only two days before, the maſter of which informed him that he was obliged to quit the iſland in the greateſt hurry, and leave all his cargo behind, there being ſo many Spaniſh veſſels cruizing to intercept all proviſion veſſels bound to the iſland of Jamaica, that it was hardly poſſible for any to eſcape; this may be depended on as a fact, and all the French and Spaniards were employed night and day in repairing and building fortifications with the greateſt expedition, and furniſhing all their garriſons with a large ſtock of proviſions and ammunition; during his ſtay at the Mole, tranſports were arriving daily with troops and proviſions.

AT a meeting of the delegates from the ſeveral towns in the county of Plymouth, according to adjournment, December 22, 1774.

Reſolved, That ſuch juſtices in this county, who have not made, or ſhall not in one month from this date, make reparation for the injury done their country by addreſſing General Gage and Governor Hutchinſon, in the manner they did, at the laſt July term in this county, are and ought to be eſteemed enemies of the country. and after the expiration of one month from the date hereof, be dealt with, as the virtue and reſentment of the people in the country ſhall direct.

(*A true Copy.*) THOMAS LOTHROP, *Clk.*

By a gentleman from Liverpool we are informed, That the merchants, and people in general, at Liverpool, and as far round as he could learn, were heartily diſpoſed in favour of America; That Sir William Meredith declared openly, before and at his election for Liverpool, his ſentiments againſt the meaſures of adminiſtration towards the colonies: That the order of his Majeſty in council, prohibiting the exportation of gun-powder, arms, &c. had ſtopped ten or fifteen large ſhips there, almoſt ready for the ſea, bound to the coaſt of Africa.

Capt. Lothorp, from Turk's-Iſland to New-London, on the 26th of November, in Lat. 28 N. and Long. 71 W. met with the Hull of a ſchooner diſmaſted; ſhe had bright ſides and black ſtern, with yellow mouldings, red quarter-boards, with white Flower de Luces, a lumber-port forward and another abaft; had ſand ballaſt, about 12 hogſheads of Melaſſes, and about two feet of water in her hold; appeared to be eaſtern built, about a year old, with a long quarter-deck, her cabin papered; had been ſtripped of every thing worth taking, the melaſſes excepted, and had no perſon on board,

---

PHILADELPHIA, *January 9.*

The COMMITTEE of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Five o'clock, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall.

On Sunday morning, the 1ſt inſt. departed this life, juſt entered into her 16th year, Miſs REBECCA DOZ, youngeſt daughter of Mr. ANDREW DOZ, and on the Tueſday following her remains, attended by many ſympathetic friends and reſpectable inhabitants, were depoſited in Chriſt Church burying ground.

It is a little remarkable that this young Lady unknowingly ſhould have drawn ſo exact a portrait of herſelf when, about five months ago, ſhe ſelected the following lines for a deceaſed companion.

"*Her pleaſing converſe by gay lively ſenſe*
"*Inſpir'd; where mortal wiſdom lively ſhone,*
"*Without the toil of art: and virtue glow'd*
"*In all her ſmiles, without forbidding pride.*"

Her natural qualities, her acquirements, the degree of excellence to which ſhe had attained, are her Funeral Eulogy: they are known.

"Silence ſpeaks more eloquently than words!"

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, in New-Jerſey, held at Bridge-town, on Thurſday, the 22d day of December, 1774.

THE articles of the Aſſociation entered into by the American Continental Congreſs being publicly read, were unanimouſly approved of; whereupon it was reſolved, that a committee of thirty-five perſons be appointed to carry the ſame into execution throughout the county; accordingly the following perſons were choſen, viz. Abraham Jones, Thomas Maſkell, Ephraim Harris, Silas Newcomb, Ephraim Seely, Daniel Elmore, Jonathan Ayres, Elijah Hand, David Bowen, and Joſhua Brick, Eſquires; Meſſieurs John Wheaton, Benjamin Mulford, Abijah Holmes, Thomas Brown, Joel Fithian, Daniel Maſkell, John Gibbon, Michael Hoſhell, Thomas Daniel, Jonathan Smith, William Aul, Joſeph Sheppard, Iſaac Preſton, Samuel Leak, Mark Ryley, John Buck, Ezekiel Foſter, Joſeph Newcomb, Jonathan Lore, John Terry, Gideon Heaton, Richard Wood, Joſhua Ewing, John Laning, and Thomas Ewing.

As ſoon as the committee were choſen, they were publicly informed, that a quantity of Tea had been ſecretly landed at Greenwich, and that the inhabitants of that town had taken the alarm, and had choſen a *pro tempore* committee of five perſons, to take care of the ſame until the committee of the county was choſen; the general committee then withdrew, in order to conſider what ſhould be done in the affair, and came into the following reſolution, namely, That this Committee, being ignorant of the principles on which the ſaid tea was imported, or whence it came, and not being able to get information thereof, by reaſon of the importer's abſence, do think it beſt to have it privately ſtored, and agree to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow, in order to take care of the ſame. Accordingly they met the next day agreeable to appointment, and found to their ſurprize that the tea had been deſtroyed, by perſons unknown, the night before, at the time the committee were ſitting at Bridgetown; whereupon the committee further entered into the reſolves following:

I. That we entirely diſapprove of the deſtroying the abovementioned tea, it being entirely contrary to our reſolves.

II. That we will not conceal, nor protect from juſtice, any of the perpetrators of the above fact.

Extract from the minutes of the Committee,
THOMAS EWING, *Clerk.*

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your paper, which will oblige ſeveral of your readers.

I BELIEVE our times have not produced a parallel with the preſent, in which the diſpleaſure of the Almighty ſo evidently appears in the confuſions and miſcarriages of the ſtate, occaſioned undoubtedly by the general depravity of the people, and their forgetfulneſs of God, which ſeems to have rendered them ripe for correction.

Nothing more is at any time requiſite in order to bring this to paſs, than the Almighty's withdrawing his divine aid and immediate ſupport to any people, and leaving men to purſue their own ways, which lead them into error and confuſion as certainly as their moſt ſanguine enemies could deſire.

We may blame the conduct of one another, as though the evils felt were wholly chargeable upon them, when perhaps they had the leaſt ſhare, and deſerve the leaſt blame in the act we cenſure; and ſo it needs muſt be, while people judge from without, by their own heedleſs apprehenſions: They look upon the laſt hand through which an evil came, as the ſole productive cauſe; when it may be that inadvertency, or ſome unavoidable accident, might utterly diſconcert the intentions of the actor, who is nevertheleſs expoſed to the reſentment of thoſe who have moſt of all contributed to his ill ſucceſs: It being the Grand Enemy's buſineſs to divert mankind from conſidering the real cauſe of their afflictions, by preſenting inſtruments as the only ſource of their misfortunes; well knowing that ſo long as the productive cauſe of our miſeries exiſts, the deſtruction of the inſtrument will avail nothing to our ſecurity.

What greater inſenſibility of a Divine Providence can there be, than to ſuppoſe that by engaging and defeating our outward enemies, our peace would be eſtabliſhed, though our ſins remained the ſame? when, in truth, were all thoſe who now oppoſe us cut off, our ſafety would not be one tittle nearer than at preſent, unleſs the enemy within was vanquiſhed; for whilſt we continue in our ſins he whoſe power over us conſiſts therein, will never want inſtruments to work our ruin. There is not a ſoul, capable of knowing its duty to God, but daily adds to, or diminiſhes this power: There is no neutrality here. Thoſe who elect a Repreſentative may as well ſay they had no hand in bringing in the man they voted for, as thoſe who have reſiſted the conviction of God's grace can ſay they had no hand in introducing the preſent calamities.

To know the cauſe and nature of a malady, is abſolutely neceſſary in order to point out the cure. If outward defects proceed from an inward grievance, in vain do we attempt to remove them by external remedies, as they will inevitably break out again if the root is not extirpated.

It highly promotes the miſchievous purpoſe of our greateſt Enemy, to have it imagined that our troubles proceed from the ambitious views of our neighbours, the neglect of our ſuperiors, or the miſbehaviour of officers; we are thereby diverted from conſidering the real ſource of theſe evils. To thoſe who only look without the latent cauſe is concealed, but is plainly evident to thoſe who truly believe in the omnipotence and juſtice of God: They know aſſuredly, that all the deſigns of the moſt inveterate enemies are known to him, and every attempt controuled by his power—that the welfare of a nation dependeth not on the conduct of a few, farther then he ſees meet to uſe them as the inſtruments of his will, to bring about ſuch events as the condition of thoſe whom it concerns may require: This being admitted, how obvious are the means to avert the impending calamities? and how ſtriking the neceſſity of a ſpeedy application to them.

Outward dependance ſeems now to be more than ever an ineffectual reſource, a circumſtance that may in mercy be permitted to invite us to a more ſure defence; to take up ſuch weapons as never failed of victory.

Our adverſaries were undoubtedly (to me at leaſt it appears ſo) raiſed up againſt us through our iniquities; and as every tranſgreſſor has contributed thereto, ſo every one, without exception of rank, ſtation or condition in life, may be an uſeful ſoldier in this war, by ſetting their hand to a general reformation; removing thereby the cauſe, and the effects cannot but diſappear. An objection may ariſe from the ſubtle diſcourager of whatever tends to a work which muſt end in his defeat, that in ſo general a declenſion, what can the efforts of ſo few as be likely to engage in this manner avail? The anſwer is eaſy, as many can witneſs; that no one ever ſhut a door in this ſervice for nought. The reward of thoſe who do engage is certain, though the number ſhould not be ſufficient to obtain a total exemption from a public ſcourge, wherein the righteous may outwardly ſuffer with the wicked; for the treaſure of the righteous being out of the reach of mortals cannot be taken from them, neither can the ſtorms and tumults in time, deprive them of the peace laid up in ſtore for them hereafter.

"Why tranſgreſs ye the commandment of the "Lord that ye cannot proſper? Becauſe ye have "forſaken the Lord he hath forſaken you." 2d Chron. xxiv. 20.

Whilſt the Colonies are ſo juſtly alarmed with the impending danger of the loſs of Engliſh liberty, it may not be amiſs for them to turn their attention towards the Negro Captives, which may be a means (under the all-commanding hand of Providence) to avert the impending ſcourge.

"Is not this the faſt that I have choſen? to "looſe the bands of wickedneſs, to undo the "heavy burdens, and to let the oppreſſed go free, "and that ye break every yoke." Iſaiah liii. 6.

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Your giving the following little extract from Thomſon's much admired poem on Winter, a place in your next paper, will oblige many, if not all of your cuſtomers. S. P.

AH little think the gay licentious proud,
Whom pleaſure, power, and affluence ſurround;
They, who their thoughtleſs hours in giddy mirth,
And wanton, often cruel, riot waſte;
Ah little think they, while they dance along,
How many feel, this very moment, death
And all the ſad variety of pain.
How many ſink in the devouring flood,
Or more devouring flame. How many bleed,
By ſhameful varience betwixt man and man.
How many pine in want, and dungeon glooms;
Shut from the common air, and common uſe
Of their own limbs. How many drink the cup
Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread
Of miſery. Sore pierc'd by Wintry winds,
How many ſhrink into the ſordid hut
Of cheerleſs poverty. How many ſhake
With all the fiercer tortures of the mind,
Unbounded paſſion, madneſs, guilt, remorſe;
Whence tumbled headlong from the height of life,
They furniſh matter for the tragic muſe.
Even in the vale, where wiſdom loves to dwell,
With friendſhip, peace, and contemplation join'd,
How many, rack'd with honeſt paſſions, droop
In deep retir'd diſtreſs. How many ſtand
Around the death-bed of their deareſt friends,
And point the parting anguiſh. Thought fond man
Of theſe, and all the thouſand nameleſs ills,
That one inceſſant ſtruggle render life
One ſcene of toil, of ſuffering, and of fate,
Vice in his high career would ſtand appall'd
And heedleſs rambling impulſe learn to think;
The conſcious heart of charity would warm,
And her wide wiſh benevolence dilate;
The ſocial tear would riſe, the ſocial ſigh;
And into clear perfection, gradual bliſs,
Refining ſtill, the ſocial paſſions work.

*** The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit Maryland Eight Dollar bills; as ſome of them are now paſſing here, dated April 10th, 1774.—They look much blacker than the genuine bills, and are altogether ſo badly done that they may be eaſily detected.

On Tueſday laſt, at the Election for Officers of the American Philoſophical Society, the following were choſen:

PRESIDENT.
Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Eſq; SAMUEL RHOADS, Eſq; Doctor THOMAS BOND.
SECRETARIES.
Doctor WILLIAM SMITH, ROBERT STRETTEL JONES, Doctor BENJAMIN RUSH, RICHARD WELLS.
CURATORS.
DAVID RITTENHOUSE, THOMAS BOND, Jun. Doctor DUFFIELD.
TREASURER.
THOMAS COOMBE, Eſq;

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.
NONE.
OUTWARDS.
Sloop Mariah, S. Balle, London.
Ship Friendſhip, T. Iann, Falmouth.
Sch. Sally and Jenny, J. Sands, St. Lucia.
CLEARED.
Brig Dove, W. Timmons, Surinam.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
At his Printing Office in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and oppoſite Elbow-Lane, Philadelphia,
POOR WILL's POCKET
ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1775.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1775.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Fourth ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, on Tueſday evening about duſk, a ſorrel HORSE and a bay MARE: The Horſe has a ſtripe of white down his face, and had a long rope about his neck; his off hind foot is white, about fourteen and a half hands high, and is ſhod before: The Mare is alſo ſhod before, has a ſtar in her forehead, and is about fourteen hands high. The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

BENJAMIN HEMINGS.

Philadelphia, January 7, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS THOMAS ADAIR, late of Liverpool, born in or about Hollywood, near Belfaſt, in Ireland, Mariner, has openly committed that cruel act of Bigamy; and as ſufficient proofs againſt this villain doth appear, I do hereby promiſe to pay, or cauſe to be paid, the ſum of TEN POUNDS, to any perſon or perſons that will apprehend or take up the ſaid ADAIR, and bring him to me the ſubſcriber, in Southwark, or commit him to the gaol of Philadelphia, or any of his Majeſty's gaols. And as there is no law in Pennſylvania to prevent theſe cruel acts of infamy, I hope all good men, particularly the fathers of children, will apprehend the above villain, and all ſuch villains, that they may be brought to condign puniſhment. JOHN JONES.

N. B. The ſaid ADAIR is about five feet five inches high, of a fair complexion, well ſet, wears his own light brown hair tied behind, and talks in the Scots and Iriſh dialect: He has a variety of changeable cloaths, and was formerly mate of the ſhip Liverpool, Capt. Beard.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad named JOHN DAVISON, by trade a barber, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet three or four inches high; had on when he went away a grey coloured bearſkin coat with yellow metal buttons, a red waiſtcoat, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of blue rib'd ſtockings, and a pair of pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above Reward.

PHILIP CLAMPHER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 16th of May next,

A HOUSE and LOT ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, now in the tenure of Mrs. Margaret Carrey: It has been a noted ſtore for many years paſt, and is the moſt convenient ſtand for buſineſs in the place. The houſe is built of brick, very commodious, two ſtories high, has three rooms on the firſt floor, beſides a large ſtore in the front, four rooms on the ſecond, and three ceiled garrets above; alſo cellars under the whole, contrived in the beſt manner. There is likewiſe a ſtone ſtore-houſe adjoining, which has been uſed for a ſalt ſtore, and will contain many thouſand buſhels, a large garden neatly fenced with cedar boards, a ſtone ſtable, with room above ſufficient to contain ſeveral tons of hay, a chaiſe houſe and ſundry other conveniencies; the whole in good repair.

Alſo to be SOLD, and entered on the twelfth of April next, Eighteen acres of extraordinary meadow ground, now in the tenure of Mr. David Cowpland: Part of this land is rich improved marſh, and from its ſituation on Cheſter creek, which abounds with great quantities of rich mud, the whole of it, at a very trifling expence, may be brought to whatever degree of fertility the owner pleaſes. There may likewiſe be opened on the premiſes a good ſtone quarry, which lies cloſe on the edge of the creek, where flats may conſtantly ply to carry away the ſtones. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

DAVID JACKSON.

If the premiſes are not ſold before the firſt of March next, they will then be leaſed for a term of years.

N. B. The ſubſcriber requeſts thoſe that are indebted to him, to pay off their reſpective accounts without further notice, and thoſe to whom he ſtands indebted, to call for their money.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for a FARM within twenty miles of the city of Philadelphia,

TWENTY SEVEN acres of meadow, and ſix acres of upland, with a good brick houſe, barn, and a very fine orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees: It lies in Paſſyunk townſhip, about four miles from the city of Philadelphia, and can be rented for ninety pounds a year. Alſo, a Houſe and Lot in Second ſtreet, between Union and Pine-ſtreets, near the New Market in Philadelphia, which can be rented for forty pounds a year. Enquire of JOSEPH PENROSE.

Philadelphia, December 14, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Arch-street, near the corner of Front-street, an apprentice lad named DANIEL ETTER, a shoemaker by trade, and a pretty good workman, nineteen years and two months old, about five feet five inches high, has a sore head, which appears through his hair on a close examination, a coarse voice, fair skin, full face, and short thin hair; had on when he went away, an old beaver hat, a check shirt, an old double breasted grey jacket lined with red flannel, a knit clouded ditto without sleeves, a red serge ditto without sleeves, a pair of buckskin breeches about half worn, two pair of blue worsted ribbed stockings, and a pair of pumps with plated buckles. Whoever takes up the said apprentice and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE FITLER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking this lad away.

Baltimore, December 12, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WENT off from the subscriber yesterday, a servant man named WILLIAM FINLEY, about 26 years of age, came from London in the Dulany, Capt. Jarrold, about twelve months ago, was bred in London, by trade a looking-glass frame maker, but since his arrival in Baltimore he has been chiefly employed at cabinet work, more particularly in making desks and dining tables; he is a tall slim fellow, has a stoop in his shoulders, thin pale visage, sharp eyes, lightish brown hair, and is an artful, soft spoken, insinuating fellow: Had on and took with him when he absconded, a darkish coloured bearskin surtout coat, a light brown tight coat with a small red collar, a striped gingham jacket with loops, black stocking breeches, new yarn stockings, and old shoes: Whoever apprehends said servant, and confines him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall receive, if taken twenty miles from Baltimore, TWENTY SHILLINGS; if thirty miles, THIRTY SHILLINGS; if forty miles, FORTY SHILLINGS; and if out of the province, the above Reward, paid by ROBERT MOORE,

Cabinet-maker, in Baltimore.

This Day is published, by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, Junior,

In Front-street, the corner of Black-horse Alley,

(Price Two Shillings) THE

MAN of REAL SENSIBILITY:

OR THE HISTORY OF

SIR GEORGE ELLISON.

"Dear SENSIBILITY!—*Source inexhausted of all*
"that's precious in our joys, or costly in our sorrows.
"'Tis here I feel thee—'tis thy divinity that stirs
"within me.—For that I feel some generous joy—
"some generous care beyond myself.—All comes from
"thee——" STERNE's Sentim. Journey.

ALSO,

Cooke's Voyage round the world, 2 vols. octavo; the School for Husbands, a sentimental novel, 2 vols. the Child of nature, a philosophical novel, 2 vols. Æneas and Dido burlesqued, by a gentleman of South-Carolina.

This Day is published, (price One Shilling)

THE DELEGATES DEFENDED, or a full vindication of the MEASURES of the CONGRESS, from the calumnies of their enemies; in answer to a letter signed A. W. Farmer, and entitled, *Free Thoughts* on the Proceedings of the *Continental Congress*: Whereby his sophistry is exposed, his cavils confuted, his artifices detected, and his wit ridiculed. In a general address to the Inhabitants of America, and a particular address to the Farmers.

New-York, printed by JAMES RIVINGTON, and sold by Mr. JOHN AIREY, at the Post-Office in Philadelphia.

BEST GENUINE OLD SACK,

OR CANARY WINE,

Accounted a great restorative to a weak constitution, to be sold by

EDWARD POLE,

In Market-street, by the dozen in pint bottles.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a strong healthy young Woman, who has about three years and a half to serve, very fit for a small family: Having no occasion for her is the motive of parting with her. Enquire of Mr. SMITH, at the City Tavern.

Just imported in the ship London Packet, and to be SOLD by

ROBERT LOOSELY,

In Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets,

A QUANTITY of very neat stuff shoes and pumps, with French and common heels; childrens Morocco shoes and pumps; and a few dozen of cloggs. The above Goods were made by patterns sent to London for that purpose, and engaged superior to those generally imported.

By authority of his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, (granted to an eminent Perfumer in London)

CAKES for making of shining Liquid Blacking for shoes, boots, or any other leather that requires to be kept black. These Cakes make, with the utmost ease, a most excellent shining liquid blacking, much superior to any hitherto known; for it gives the finest black and most beautiful gloss to the leather, yet never renders it stiff or hard, but on the contrary prevents it's cracking and preserves it soft, pliable and mellow to the very last, whereby it is not only rendered more agreeable to the wearer, but likewise much more durable than when blacked with the shining blacking at present in common use. It has these further good qualities, that it is perfectly free from smell, and the shoes that are blacked with it will neither soil the fingers in putting on, nor the stockings in wearing.

Sold at one shilling and six-pence the cake, with printed directions for it's use.—If they do not answer this advertisement the money shall be returned.

Christiana Bridge, Dec. 19, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public, That the house called the PITT TAVERN, at Christiana Bridge, formerly kept by Mr. George Hillis, is now occupied by the subscriber; where all gentlemen, travellers and others shall meet with good entertainment, civil usage and punctual attendance, and good stabling, hay and oats of the best sort, by the Public's humble servant,

RICHARD DOWDLE.

PETER STRETCH,

On the north side of Walnut-street, a few doors below Second-street, and directly opposite the Prothonotary's Office, hath for SALE,

A NEAT assortment of superfine BROADCLOTHS, consisting of a beautiful variety of the most fashionable colours now wore in London—buff and scarlet of an excellent quality for gentlemens waistcoats; pearl colours of different shades, suitable for womens long cloaks; drab, olive, lead, and a number of other plain colours; fine, super and superfine double milled drabs for great coats, from 20s. to 40s. per yard; copper brown, London brown, blue, scarlet, drab, and light and dark beaver colour Bath coatings, from 12s. 6d. to 25s. per yard; a great variety of corderoys, corderets, spotted velvets and thicksets, of different patterns and prices; an assortment of plain gilt and polished steel buttons; blue, crimson and spotted feathered velvets, and white silk serge for linings of gentlemens dress suits; cloth buttons embroidered in gold and silver, to match the most fashionable colours; elegant gold and silver spangled ditto; gold and silver basket ditto; superfine four-thread black, buff and drab coloured worsted breeches patterns; white and buff best silk ditto; three pieces of black paduasoy, of the best quality that can be manufactured in England; one piece of beautiful clear white whole sattin; rattinets, death-head and scarf basket buttons, silk knee garters, scarf twist, and best belladine sewing silk to match the cloths; white and brown buckrams, brown hollands, black and buff death-head and scarf basket vest buttons in bags of 24 doz. &c. &c.

—The Public may rest assured that the above assortment are all fresh Goods, none older than the last spring importation, and the greatest part of them were shipped the latter end of last August, in London, on board the ship Jamaica, Capt. Jermyn, and arrived here since the first of December and have been exposed to sale at the City Vendue-store, under the direction of the Committee, pursuant to the tenth article of the Congress. Notwithstanding the additional expence accruing from the storage and sales of his Goods at vendue, they are now offered to the Public at the same prices that Goods of the same quality have been usually sold for in this place, in any quantity from a piece to a yard.

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

THAT noted Grist Mill on Duck Creek, Kent County, on Delaware, within one short mile of the Cross Roads, and two miles of a landing that conveys flour to Philadelphia market at a small expence; she is in good order for merchant and country work, having two water wheels and three pair of stones, one of which is the best French burr, (the water is plenty greatest part of the year) is in the midst of a fine wheat country, and may have the choice of wheat to make superfine flour; small boats and canoes come to the mill tail, and she has great plenty of county grist: There is a barn, stable and some fruit trees, and about eight or ten acres of meadow to be let with the mill. For further particulars enquire of ANN HOLLIDAY, Administratrix to the estate of RICHARD HOLLIDAY; or to ROBERT HOLLIDAY and WARNER MIFFLIN, near the premises, or to WILLIAM CRAIG, in Philadelphia.

December 19, 1774.

WHEREAS MATTHIAS DICH, of Brothers Valley township, in the county of Bedford, and province of Pennsylvania, hath sold to the subscriber two tracts of land, each tract containing one hundred and fifty acres, and hath received six pounds in part payment for the said land, and a bond for eight pounds, bearing date the 27th day of May, 1773, and payable from the subscriber to the said MATTHIAS DICH, the 27th day of May, 1774: And whereas the said MATTHIAS DICH cannot make me a sufficient right to the said land, and hath absconded himself, I do hereby forwarn any person or persons from taking any assignment on the said bond, for I will not pay it unless compelled thereto by a due course of law.

MICHEAL GAIGER.

A PERSON who is well acquainted with business in the Mercantile way, and keeping a set of books for any Merchant, having acquired the knowledge of the Italian method from a regular apprenticeship of seven years, which he served to two eminent Merchants in company, and who has also a pretty general knowledge of the city and those in trade, would be glad to transact business for a Merchant, as a Clerk; or he would be glad to post up, if they are behind, or keep the books of any Merchant, Store-keeper, or Tradesman. Any person that may have occasion, will be waited on by applying to the Printer.

A large commodious front room, ready fitted up for a shop, in a good part of the city for that purpose; also a furnished chamber to be had in the said house, which is occupied by a small family. A single man that would take it, and board with them, would be very agreeable. Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, opposite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, near Arch street,

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots and sauce-pans, tinned; fish kettles, Dutch ovens and stew pans, which are much sweeter, wholesomer, and cheaper than copper utensils, and are much used in London and most parts of England. He likewise makes oval, square and round dripping pans, ashes pails, fire rakers, coal scoops, pot covers, Dutch stoves and pipes, on the lowest and most reasonable terms; and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the Public satisfaction, not only by the neatness of his work, but by the dispatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may please to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and sauce-pans, and gives most money for old pewter.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the stable of Mr. WILLIAM PUSEY, in Chesnut street, last night, a sorrel MARE, near fourteen hands high, five years old, with a star on her forehead, one of her hind feet white, a hanging mane, switch tail, and is shod before; she paces, trots and canters. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber in Chesnut-street, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward; and for the Mare and Thief (if stolen) the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ANTHONY FORTUNE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber, a convict servant man, named JAMES STANDFIELD, 21 years old, red face, short brown curled hair turned up before, and has been lately cut on the top, has a scar on his chin; he is five feet six or seven inches high, speaks slow and broad, he is a great deceiver, and pretends to great sanctity; had on and took with him one check shirt, one pair of old oznabrigs trowsers, a blue jacket without sleeves and one mixt country cloth jacket with sleeves, one great coat country cloth brown and white mixt, with mettal buttons on, and very large blue lining in the cape, old shoes, brass buckles and an old hat. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, if ten miles from home TWENTY SHILLINGS, if thirty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

NICHOLAS SLADE.

Bensalem Township, Bucks County, Nov. 12, 1774.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 5th instant, a bay stallion, three years old last spring, fourteen hands and a half high, has a star in his forehead, some white hairs on his shoulders, and a spot of a chesnut colour, about the bigness of a dollar, near his flank on the near side; he trots and canters tolerable well, has some white hairs above the knees by being hampered, and is shod before: It is supposed the above described horse was stolen by a man who sometimes assumes the name of FRANCIS M'CUE, and at other times of JOHN M'GUIRE; he is of a fresh complexion, grey eyes, sandy hair, red nose, and much given to strong drink: he is about five feet six inches high, an Irishman, had a grey surtout, and old lincey jacket, stolen from the subscriber the night before; a red under jacket without sleeves, an old ragged shirt, tow trowsers very dirty, and old shoes with a buckle in one and a string in the other. At the same time was stolen from the subscriber, an old hunting saddle without a crupper, the stirrup leathers very much broken, and one of the stirrup iron swivels broke off and the leather placed round, so that it slips much, and is hard to be kept in its place. Whoever shall apprehend the thief so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by

PETER VANSANT.

N. B. It is thought there did follow the horse and thief, a large yellow dog, as he has been missing ever since.

IF JOHN CALDWELL, son of THOMAS CALDWELL, near Baylimoney, in the county of Antrim, and kingdom of Ireland, who came into this country in the year 1771, will apply to the subscriber, in the district of Southwark, in Philadelphia, he may hear of something considerably to his advantage: If he should be deceased, any person will much oblige who will be so kind as to give information thereof to

ROBERT KNOX.

N. B. All those that have any just accounts against the estate of WILLIAM CALDWELL, deceased, are desired to bring them in that they may be settled, by ROBERT KNOX, Administrator.

Maryland, September 25, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from Dorsey's forge, 3 servant men, viz.

WILLIAM GEORGE, born in England, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a down look, light coloured short hair, pock marked, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke which occasions it to be much larger than his right: He is a carpenter and joiner by trade; had on and took with him, one check shirt, one oznabrigs ditto, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, small round hat bound with black worsted binding and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribb'd worsted stockings and a pair of pumps with steel buckles. Had on an iron collar.

SOLOMON BURNHAM, born in Yorkshire and speaks in that Dialect; he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair; had on and took with him, one oznabrigs shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings and one pair of shoes and buckles; he professes himself to be a compleat farmer. Had on an iron collar.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN, an Englishman, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a lusty well made fellow, a little round shoulder'd, he is of a swarthy complexion, has a large bonny face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth: Had on and took with him a cloth jacket, an oznabrigs shirt, a check ditto, oznabrigs trowsers, 2 pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles and a new felt hat.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them to the subscribers shall have if 20 miles from home THIRTY SHILLINGS, if 30 miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if 60 miles FIVE POUNDS for each (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.
EDWARD NORWOOD.

BRIAN WILKINSON AND SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the Public in general, that they carry on the Marble Stone cutting business, in all its branches, at their shop in Water-street, near Vine-street, in Philadelphia, where may be had at a short notice, chimney pieces of all kinds, and grave stones neatly lettered, as cheap as any on the continent of America: They having the best marble quarry of their own, is a great means of rendering their work as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other person's. Those that are pleased to favour them with their custom, may depend upon being well served, and with the utmost dispatch.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of a servant lad, aged about eighteen years, that has about three years and four months to serve; he is used to attend table and take care of horses, and would be a good hand for a country tavern. Enquire of the Printer.

MANUFACTURE.

ANY agreeable person or persons, who are willing to employ two, three, four, five hundred, or from five hundred to one thousand pounds, in carrying on an AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, which will, according to probability, produce a considerable profit either in time of importation, or non-importation, will be informed of the particulars, and of the terms, by applying to

ROBERT BELL, Printer and Bookseller,
In Third-Street, Philadelphia.

TRENTON FERRY

To be LET from the first of next March.

For terms apply to DANIEL COXE, Esq; at Trenton, or Doctor REDMAN, in Philadelphia.

A QUANTITY OF

DURHAM PIG-IRON,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN AND CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, 1st month 2d, 1775.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN PEMBERTON,

TRENTON STEEL, either in blister or faggot; mill-saws, tanners shaving knives, cart and waggon boxes, cogs for wheat fans, &c. One moiety of the steel furnace in Trenton, being a substantial stone building, in good repair; and a house and lot in Bridgetown, New-Jersey.

Salem County, December 26, 1774.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale, agreeable to adjournment, on the 26th day of January next, at the house of Mr. Peter Louderback, Inn-keeper, in the township of Piles-Grove, a certain plantation or tract of land containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Upper Penn's Neck, and adjoining lands of Charles Daulbo, deceased; the land has two dwelling-houses on it, and a good piece of meadow cleared and more may be made, the land being well timbered. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to GABRIEL DAULBO, on the premises, or to Mr. LOCKART, near the same; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

BATEMAN LLOYD, late Sheriff.

THE Fourth Class of Pettie's Island Cash Lottery for Norrinton Presbyterian Church, Whitpain Dutch Lutheran Church, and Newark Academy, will certainly commence drawing (and continue until finished) upon Tuesday the 24th of this instant. It would have been drawn agreeable to the last notice, but a number of tickets being sent to divers of our friends in the country to sell, the fate of which we could not ascertain, was the reason of postponing it to the time above mentioned. We desire all those indebted for tickets in the former class to call and settle their respective balances with the persons of whom they had the tickets; and those that have tickets unsold to return them before the 20th of January.

N. B. There remains a few tickets to be disposed of; those that incline to become adventurers may be informed where they can be had, by applying to any of the persons mentioned in the scheme.—The Numbers, Blanks and Prizes of the said lottery are actually in the wheels.

YEAST AND GRAINS

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT HARE AND Co.

At the PORTER BREWERY in Water-street, near Vine-street,—by whom are wanted,

CELLARS for storing Beer; likewise a quantity of DRY FAGGOTS.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, in Caroline county, (formerly Dorchester) in the province of Maryland, containing 516 acres, lying between the north-east and north-west fork of Nanticocke River, about five miles from navigable water, and twenty-two miles from Musmelion Landing, on Delaware: About 130 acres of the said tract are cleared, with good improvements thereon, 50 acres may be made into meadow, the remainder well timbered; it lays high, and is excellent for wheat. Time will be given for payment if required, upon good security.

For terms apply to WILLIAM ENNALLS, Junior, in Dorchester county.

Baltimore, November 8, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on immediately, being a most excellent stand for an Inn,

A GOOD brick dwelling-house, kitchen, stables, &c. with ten acres of land in Harford town, (formerly Bush) Harford county, Maryland; the house stands on the side of the post road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is well calculated, and it is supposed there is not at this time a better stand and opening on the continent for a good Inn. The purchaser may have any reasonable credit for the whole or part of the purchase money as he chuses, on giving security.

Likewise to be sold, a plantation consisting of one hundred acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-house and some out-houses, with a very good orchard, about five miles from Harford and a mile from the Lower Cross Roads and Presbyterian Meeting-house in Harford county. Reasonable credit will be given. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS MILLER, in Harford, or in Baltimore to

JAMES CHRISTIE, Jun.

N. B. If these places are not sold in two months they may be rented by applying as above.

Baltimore County, Maryland, Oct. 22, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, at Northampton Furnace, an Irish indented servant man named THOMAS HARNETT, about twenty-five years of age, five feet five or six inches high, long visage, fair complection, grey eyes, short dark brown hair, much pitted with the small pox, a thick square-made fellow, has some stoppage in his speech, is well acquainted in and about Philadelphia, and from that down about Newcastle; he has been a butcher, but has worked with a tanner in Philadelphia, also at ditching and grubbing, and has lived in and about Chesnut Level: He says he has two brothers, William and James Harnett, one of whom lives about five miles from Philadelphia, as an overseer for some gentleman, and the other about nine miles. He says he has formerly lived with one Hugh Steal, in Hance's Neck, near Newcastle, with whom he left a bond of one of his brothers to him for 60l. Pennsylvania currency, when he went home to Ireland about twelve or eighteen months ago. He had on when he went away an oznabrug shirt and trowsers, upper jacket of white kersey with leather buttons, an under lapelled ditto of red striped gingham with sleeves, and white horn buttons with brass shanks, coarse country made shoes nailed in the heels, and an old felt hat bound round the brim. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so that his masters may get him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by

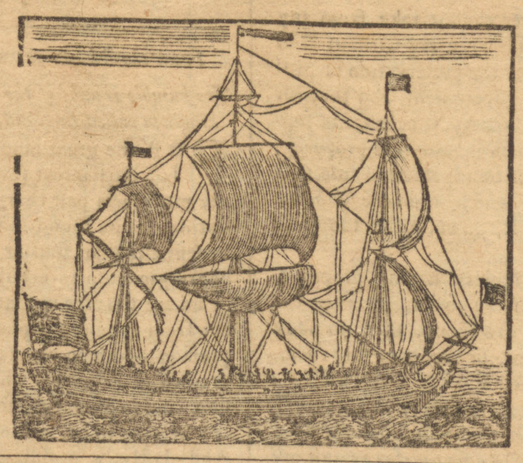
CHARLES RIDGELY AND HOWARD.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 169.

DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, January 16, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb.oz.	*Midd. do. lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d.loafis0 6¾	1d.loafis0 7¾	1d.loafis0 11
2d.ditto,0 13½	2d.ditto, 0 15½	2d.ditto, 1 6¼
4d.ditto,1 10½	4d.ditto, 1 15½	4d.ditto, 2 12½
8d.ditto,3 5	8d.ditto, 3 15	8d.ditto, 5 9
12d.ditto,4 15½	12d.ditto, 5 14½	12d.ditto, 8 5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL POWEL,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION, in Four Pages folio, on a good letter, and demy paper in size and quality equal to the Pennsylvania Gazette or Journal,

THE PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, that from the solicitation and encouragement of several Gentlemen of reputation, they have entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of printing a News-Paper, to be published weekly on Saturday, which they engage to do, on the most Free and Impartial principles consistent with the strictest secrecy and decorum.—Upon those principles, and those only, they take the liberty of requesting the patronage of the Public, assuring them that the utmost exertion of their abilities and industry, in every particular, will be used to make the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER, as improving, instructive, and entertaining, as possible.—For this purpose they intend giving their readers a relation of the most remarkable and important occurrences, foreign and domestic, collected from the Magazines and Papers in Europe and America, as well as from other sources, having a particular regard to such matters, as shall most intimately relate to the welfare of the Colonies—to communicate advertisements of every kind—the arrival and departure of ships—all interesting marine intelligence—improvements in agriculture, &c. &c. with such ingenious observations as may tend to the entertainment of the Public. Nor shall a place be wanting for judicious remarks, essays, moral, historical, political, geographical, and poetical of the learned of both sexes in this and the neighbouring provinces, whose general assistance is earnestly requested, and to whom the paper shall be ever free, and their productions received with gratitude. Fully intending to establish a correspondence in Europe, the several colonies in America, and islands in the West-Indies, they hope that all due encouragement will be given to so laudable an undertaking, and therefore wish to prosecute their design, so soon as a number of subscribers are procured sufficient *barely* to support the expence, relying on the kindness of the Public for further encouragement, as their performance shall appear to deserve it.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may please to favour us with their subscriptions, shall (in the city, district of Southwark, and Northern Liberties) have their papers handed to them, at their respective houses, or if in the country, forwarded by the first opportunity: Nor shall any care be wanting, to transmit them to the most distant customers, with all the expedition possible. The rates of the paper and advertisements will be the same with those now printed in this city. All advertisements shall be inserted in order as they come in, and shall appear in a fair and conspicuous manner. And as it is our wish to give the most perfect satisfaction, our best endeavours shall not be wanting to make the paper as compleat as possible; nor shall any partial motives whatever, induce us to swerve from the assurances we now give the Public. ——Together with a publication of the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER, we propose carrying on the Printing Business, in a correct, careful, and diligent manner; and any person that may please to employ us, will be attended to with respect and fidelity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser, will be taken in by the Publishers, at their respective houses; Mr. *John Airey*, at the Post-Office, and by several Gentlemen in this and the neighbouring Colonies, to whom subscription papers will be immediately dispatched for that purpose.

We are, respectfully, the Public's
Most obedient friends and servants,
ENOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS,
(Son of JOSHUA.)

Just published, and to be sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In Market-street, Philadelphia, (printed on PAPER and with TYPE and INK *all manufactured* within seven miles of Philadelphia)

THE OLD MAN's GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONGER LIFE:

With rules for Diet, Exercise, and Physic; for preserving a good constitution, and preventing disorders in a bad one.

By J. HILL, M. D. Member of the Imperial Academy.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
A FREE and IMPARTIAL WEEKLY
NEWS-PAPER,
To be entitled——THE
PENNSYLVANIA LEIDGER,
Or the MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY
WEEKLY ADVERTISER;
Upon the following Conditions, viz.

I. That it be printed on a good and neat type, and on a good demy paper.

II. That it be published every Saturday Morning, as early as possible, and delivered to the inhabitants of the City and Liberties at their houses, and to be sent by every the first opportunity to distant subscribers.

III. The first number to be published as soon as One Thousand subscribers have entered their names.

IV. That every subscriber pay, on entering his name *Five Shillings*, at the end of the first year *Five Shillings*, and for every year after *Ten Shillings*, per year.

V. Advertisements to be inserted on the same terms as is usual with the other papers in this city.

THE subscriber, being solicited by a number of worthy and reputable Gentlemen of this city to establish a Free and Impartial NEWS PAPER, open to All, and influenced by None, has thought proper to put out these proposals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the PUBLIC, as will enable him to proceed in the undertaking.

As the general design of this News Paper is both to amuse and instruct, the Publisher's chief care and attention will be to render it as useful as possible for those purposes; to which end, every article of news, and all other matters of importance will be faithfully inserted; and he doubts not of being able to give satisfaction, through the kind assistance which many of his FRIENDS have promised him; and, at the same time that he humbly hopes and requests the aid and assistance of the learned, ingenious, and curious (hereby assuring them, that whatever ESSAYS they may please to favour him with, for the promoting of useful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, shall be gratefully inserted) he must also except and declare against every thing injurious to religion, to good sense or good manners, against public or private scandal, and against all party libels.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by said *Humphreys*, at his Printing-Office, the corner of Black-horse Alley, Front-street, Philadelphia; by Mr. *Alexander Anderson*, Post Rider to Newtown, Chester River; Mr. *Richard York*, Post Rider to Annapolis; Mr. *John Perkins*, Post Rider to Baltimore; Mr. *Bernard Wolfe*, Post Rider to Lancaster; and by all the Post Riders from Philadelphia.

*** Whereas it has been reported that one or more Gentlemen are to be concerned in a partnership of the above paper, said *Humphreys* hereby assures the Public that there is no truth in said report, though a proposal of that kind has been made to him, which he rejected, being determined to act on the most impartial principles, and not render himself liable to be influenced by any party whatever.

THOMAS THORNELY,
Late from ENGLAND,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that he brought over with him a neat assortment of Manchester Hats, of different prices and qualities; mens hats from 10s. to 40s. and boys and youths hats at lower prices; which he has for sale (wholesale or retail) at the house of Mr. GEORGE DILLHORN, in Strawberry Alley: Likewise a small assortment of Woollen Cloths, Moreens, &c. which may be seen at the same place. All who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. He proposes standing in the market on Saturdays till the whole be sold.

AUCTION OF BOOKS

WILL commence by ROBERT BELL, Bookseller and Auctionier, at his Auction Room next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 18th of January, 1775, and will continue for five or six evenings successively.

N. B. Among this collection are Ruffhead's, Morgan's and Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 vols. Curious Voyages from the Harleian Library, 2 vols. Atkins's Reports; new History of London; Beawes's Lex Mercatoria; Lord Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Johnson's English Dictionary, 2 vols. Smollet's State of all Nations, 8 vols. Hume's History of England, 8 vols. Leland on Revelation, 2 vols. Lord Kaim's Sketches of the History of Man, 4 vols. Swift, Sterne, and Harvey's Works; with many other authors of great excellence, both ancient and modern.—Printed catalogues will be ready for the curious on Monday the 16th.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the first day of March next, if not disposed of at private sale before)

A TRACT of valuable Land in Kent county, Maryland, and adjoining Chester Town, containing one hundred and twenty-three acres, part in well improved upland meadow, and good improvements thereon, and the situation extraordinary for a store. Also a MILL, with two pair of stones, (one pair excellent burrs) and a good stream of water. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber, who lives on the premises.

SIMON WILMER.

This Day is published, and to be sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In Market-street, PHILADELPHIA,

A FATHER's LEGACY TO HIS DAUGHTERS.

By the late Dr. GREGORY, *of* EDINBURGH.

THAT this much admired performance was written by a tender father, in a declining state of health, for the instruction of his daughters, and not intended for the public, is a circumstance which will recommend it to every one who considers it in the light of admonition and advice. In such domestic intercourse no sacrifices were made to prejudices, to customs, to fashionable opinions. Paternal love, paternal care, speak their genuine sentiments, undisguised and unrestrained. A father's zeal for his daughters improvement, in whatever can make a woman amiable, with a father's quick apprehension of the dangers that too often arise, even from the attainment of that very point, suggest his admonitions, and render him attentive to a thousand little graces and little decorums, which would escape the nicest moralist who should undertake the subject on uninterested speculation. Every faculty is on the alarm, when the objects of such tender affection are concerned.

In the writer of this work paternal tenderness and vigilance were doubled, as he was at that time sole parent, death having before deprived the young Ladies of their excellent mother. His own precarious state of health inspired him with the most tender solicitude for their future welfare; and though he might have concluded, that the impression made by his instruction and uniform example could never be effaced from the memory of his children, yet his anxiety for their orphan condition suggested to him this method of continuing to them those advantages. PREFACE.

IT frequently happens that those compositions meet with a great share of the public favour, which were not originally intended for the public eye. Those gifts are not the least agreeable which come unexpected, and to which we have no title. Beside the pleasure which we feel in being admitted to a participation of those sentiments which were inspired by friendship, or the warmth of private affections, we naturally expect in works of this kind, a more candid discussion of opinions, than in compositions which spring from motives of interest or applause; and we are sure of an unbiassed judgment, where every thought aims only at the real advantage of those to whom the writer addresses himself.

The amiable author of this small volume, who, while living, was no less respected for his talents, than beloved for the qualities of his heart, intended these advices, as he himself informs us, *As the last proof of his affection to his daughters.* In all his writings, his principal view was the good of his fellow creatures, and to the wish of a son to contribute to that general design, and to do honour to the memory of a father, the Public is indebted for a very acceptable present.

The author has classed his observations under four general heads,——*Religion—Conduct and Behaviour—Amusements—Friendship, Love, Marriage,* —and on each of these subjects, so far as the female sex are interested in them, in the early part of life, he has made many pertinent and judicious remarks, arising naturally from his subjects and situation; and he has communicated them in an easy and unaffected style.

In the first section, after observing the utility of religious principles to a woman, either in a life of suffering and depression, *which is too often the lot of the ill treated sex*, or in the opposite extreme of uncontrouled dissipation, he recommends the perusal of such books of religion only, as are addressed to the heart, and wisely cautions against entangling the female mind in the mazes of system, or controverted opinions. He makes a judicious observation, to which we believe few of his male readers will refuse their assent, "That even those men who are themselves unbelievers dislike infidelity in a woman." Pity it is, this truth was not more generally known and admitted.

On the second head, viz. of Conduct and Behaviour, he is warm in the recommendation of that amiable reserve, that retiring delicacy, which, without directly avoiding, seeks not the public eye. He cautions against indulging a talent for wit; and with regard to humour, though the less offensive talent, he sensible remarks, That in a woman it may make her company be courted, but it is often a great enemy to delicacy, and still a greater to dignity of character. He censures an affectation of learning, and even too great a display of good sense, as erring against the first rule of pleasing in conversation, which is, to make every one pleased with himself.

On the head of Amusements, the author recommends such of the more active kind as are conducive to health, and not at the same time inconsistent with female delicacy. His sentiments with regard to domestic employments, dress, and public amusements, are extremely judicious; and while they are far from favouring the fashionable dissipation of the age, they are equally removed from a rigid and unsocial severity.

In the last, and not least important section, the author has examined the different duties and decorums, of Love, of Friendship, and of Marriage. In friendship between females, he advises an unlimited confidence, except in the article of love. This may, perhaps, be condemned by some of his readers, as insinuating a pretty severe reflection upon the sex: The author's reasons, however, are certainly strong; the motives of delicacy, and the danger of a secret escaping, from the imprudence or inattention of a confidant. He advances a proposition still more disputable: "If a Gentleman's attachment, says he, is agreeable to you, I leave you to do as nature, good sense, and delicacy shall direct you. If you love him, let me advise you never to discover to him the full extent of your love, no, not although you marry him. That sufficiently shews your preference, which is all he is entitled to know." Our author's reason is, that violent love cannot subsist for any time together on both sides, and that a reserve on one side is the only security against satiety. But may it not with justice be argued against this proposition, that however luxuriant the plant, it cannot long subsist in an ungrateful soil: That a man whose soul is devoted to one object is not worthily repaid by bare compliances, or by the scanty returns of gratitude; and that those who adopt this scheme of reserve in marriage, overlook the most refined enjoyment of which human nature is capable, the felicity which results from the consciousness of a mutual affection?

From the above general view of the subjects treated in this small, but elegant composition, it will occur to our readers, that the author's opinions on those topics, which are of the highest importance in life, are manly and sensible, that he intermixes no trite nor vulgar observations, and that sometimes there is even a novelty of sentiment in matters of the most common discussion. We recommend the attentive, the repeated perusal of this treatise to our young country-women; and though written professedly for the instruction of a daughter, it will be found to contain many hints extremely proper for the consideration of a parent.

MONTHLY REVIEW.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a healthy sober Irish servant Woman, who has about three years to serve, is well cloathed, and can do all kinds of housework; fit for either town or country. Enquire of the Printer.—Also genteel boardings in a private family, in a very public part of the town, for one or two young men, who can be accommodated with a very pleasant room.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on Monday the 16th day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barret, in Southwark, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Plumb-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the district of Southwark; containing in front 36 feet, and in depth 90 feet, with the appurtenances; bounded by ground now or late of William Morris, Joseph Saunders, and others; subject to a ground-rent of 61. currency, per annum; late the estate of James Brown; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Salem County, December 26, 1774.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale, agreeable to adjournment, on the 26th day of January next, at the house of Mr. Peter Louderback, Inn-keeper, in the township of Piles-Grove, a certain plantation or tract of land containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Upper Penn's Neck, and adjoining lands of Charles Daulbo, deceased; the land has two dwelling-houses on it, and a good piece of meadow cleared and more may be made, the land being well timbered. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to GABRIEL DAULBO, on the premises, or to Mr. LOCKART, near the same; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

BATEMAN LLOYD, late Sheriff.

THE Fourth Class of Pettie's Island Cash Lottery for Norrinton Presbyterian Church, Whitpain Dutch Lutheran Church, and Newark Academy, will certainly commence drawing (and continue until finished) upon Tuesday the 24th of this instant. It would have been drawn agreeable to the last notice, but a number of tickets being sent to divers of our friends in the country to sell, the fate of which we could not ascertain, was the reason of postponing it to the time above mentioned. We desire all those indebted for tickets in the former class to call and settle their respective balances with the persons of whom they had the tickets; and those that have tickets unsold to return them before the 20th of January.

N. B. There remains a few tickets to be disposed of; those that incline to become adventurers may be informed where they can be had, by applying to any of the persons mentioned in the scheme.—— The Numbers, Blanks and Prizes of the said lottery are actually in the wheels.

CAME to the plantation of MICHAEL SHAW, on Frankfort Road, a small iron grey MARE, supposed to be about nine years old, marked A. P. on her off shoulder, near which she has been stabbed or cut. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Salem County, November 23, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

Between this and the first of March next,

ONE hundred and forty acres of LAND in Salem county, the whole well watered.—There is on the premises a good house and shop, two wells of water, and two orchards. For terms of sale apply to GEORGE KATTS.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

On HUMAN LIFE.

AT our firſt ſetting out in the world, we have two roads before us, the one leaning downhill, the other aſcending. The former, by its inviting proſpects, allures many; and another reaſon may alſo be given why it is ſo much frequented, which is, its deſcent, as we are all ſenſible it is eaſier to go down hill than up. The principal towns and cities on this journey are, Indolence, Folly, Intemperance, Inconſiderateneſs, Inexperience and Prodigality. Theſe are the firſt ſtages; afterwards are Contempt, Poverty, Wretchedneſs, and laſtly Repentance. Some travellers, inſtead of arriving at Repentance, and returning thence to Amendment (which lies out of the road by which they came) have left theſe two places on their right, and ruſhed headlong on to inevitable ruin. There are two companions frequently met with in every ſtage of this journey, called Prudence and Recollection, who, if the traveller is wiſe enough to liſten to their dictates, will bring him by a very ſhort road (which none can find without them) to Repentance, and from thence to Amendment, and accompany him till they have conducted him back to the place from whence he firſt ſet out, and perſuaded him to purſue the other road, of which I now come to treat.

The chief places on this journey up hill are, Sobriety, Temperance, Induſtry, and Frugality, and theſe lead to ſeveral others progreſſively, each of which appears more inviting the farther one advances, till at length the traveller arrives at the ſummit of this mountainous road, where he meets with a fine plain abounding with delights, in which are ſituated the cities of Riches and Honour, which are joined together like London and Weſtminſter; and if he be a worthy man, and lets the poor and thoſe who merit, partake of his bleſſings, he will have one of the moſt deſirable dwellings allotted him in each of the two little cities of Reſpect and True Content. Though ſuch numbers ſet forward for, all do not attain the end of the journey; for as it muſt be performed during the ſeaſon called Human Life, and as no adventurer, that I ever heard of, had two of theſe ſeaſons allowed him to perform it in, great numbers find themſelves under a neceſſity of taking up their reſpective abodes in different places upon the road, being unable to reach any higher, by reaſon of the ponderous nature of their heads, and a variety of other cauſes too tedious to enumerate. Though people on this road travel in caravans for mutual convenience, yet among all theſe crowds one never meets with Friendſhip. If a perſon inquires for him, they are told there are none in company who ever had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. They will indeed tell you, that they have heard their great grandfathers ſay, that when they were little children they remembered having frequently ſeen him, but that he ſoon after diſappeared, and gave out, before he went, that, "diſguſted in the higheſt degree to find his greateſt favours moſt generally repaid with the blackeſt ingratitude, he was determined to retire to ſome far diſtant and unknown clime, amongſt a certain wiſe nation, who, peradventure (he uſed that word) would eſteem his reſidence with them their greateſt honour and happineſs." They ſay, ſince that time he has not been heard of; and ſome, from this circumſtance, conclude that he died on his way thither. But whether he died at ſea, or on land, they cannot form any conjecture, that carries with it the leaſt appearance of probability. Since his retreat, a perſon known by the name of *Self Intereſt* has aſſumed the title, by means of a maſk, which bears the appearance of Friendſhip, and has impoſed upon many honeſt, good-natured, unſuſpecting people; but as he never was known to ſtick by the unfortunate, or indeed any other perſon, longer than he found his account in it, every body is fully convinced that he is only an impoſtor.

It is now time to reſume our diſcourſe on the journey, leſt the author and the reader too ſhould find their ſeaſons too ſhort, and be neceſſitated to halt amongſt the heavy heads, and others of whom I have been ſpeaking.

It frequently happens, that people going too cloſe to the ſide, in hopes of ſpying a nearer and eaſier road to the ſummit, ſlip down full as low, and ſometimes lower, than where they firſt ſtarted; for they often-times fall down to a dreary and barren tract, called *worſe than Nothing*. It would be no great matter, if they did not involve others in their diſaſter, which they ſcarce ever fail to do; for finding themſelves going, they catch at every thing, and generally lay hold by the leg or coat lap of a fellow traveller, who, to ſave himſelf, ſeizes another. And in this manner they proceed, till they have got a pretty large number to bear them company, inſomuch that it is no unuſual ſpectacle to ſee them come tumbling down topſey-turvey by half ſcores, or more, at a time; and thoſe have the mortification to find, on their arrival below, that they can never hope to climb up again with half the rapidity that they deſcended.

It is a diverting amuſement to review the different characters that compoſe theſe caravans; which, to be ſure, at proper diſtances, muſt have caravanſeras for their reception. Almoſt every individual, at one ſtage or other of his journey, picks up a wife to accompany him; though many of thoſe who commit this act in a little time grow very willing to get rid of her, if he knew how, regarding her as an encumbrance which greatly retards his progreſs, and imbitters the ſweets of his labours.

There are ſeveral who at firſt look down with exultations on thoſe whom they behold tugging and ſweating below. Theſe, however, looking back, ſee many behind them, and comfort themſelves with reflecting that they are not the laſt, and that it is poſſible they may paſs by moſt, or all, who are before them; which is frequently the caſe, for when any one finds he can make greater ſpeed than his company he puſhes forward, overtakes, and paſſes the next. There are many of theſe who are of equal ſpeed; and, being far ſwifter than the reſt, poſt away and obtain the appellation of *flying caravans*.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, *of Nov.* 9.

"SLAVERY *is ſo vile and miſerable an eſtate* "*of man, that it is hardly to be conceived that* "*an Engliſhman, much leſs a Gentleman, ſhould* "*plead for it.*" LOCKE.

THE ſupreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property without HIS OWN CONSENT; for the preſervation of property being the end of government, and that for which men entered into ſociety, it neceſſarily ſuppoſes and requires that men ſhould have property; without which they muſt be ſuppoſed to loſe that by entering into ſociety which was the end for which they entered into it, an abſurdity too groſs for any man to own.

Men, therefore, in ſociety having property, they have ſuch a right to the goods, which by the laws of the community are theirs, that no body hath a right to take them, or any part of them, from them, without their OWN CONSENT: Without this they have no property at all; for I have truly no property in that which another can by right take from me when he pleaſes againſt my conſent. Hence it is a miſtake to think that the ſupreme or legiſlative power of any commonwealth can do what it will, and diſpoſe of the eſtates of the ſubjects arbitrarily, or take any part of them at pleaſure.

Government, into whatſoever hands it is put, being inſtructed with this condition, and for this end, that men might have and ſecure their property, the Prince or Senate who hath power to make laws to regulate property between ſubjects one amongſt another, yet can never have a power to take to themſelves any part of the ſubjects property without their own conſent; for this would be, in effect, to leave them no property at all.

It is true, government cannot be ſupported without great charge; and it is fit that every one, who enjoys a ſhare of the protection, ſhould pay out of his eſtate his proportion for the maintenance of it: but ſtill it muſt be done with his own conſent, the conſent of the majority given either by themſelves, or their repreſentatives, choſen by them. For if any one ſhall claim a power to lay and levy taxes on the people without ſuch CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE, he thereby invades the fundamental laws of property and ſubverts the end of government.

The bounds which the laws of nature, and the ſociety have ſet to the legiſlative power, are, that they ſhall govern by promulgated ESTABLISHED laws, which ought to be deſigned for no other end ultimately, but the good of the people, they muſt not raiſe TAXES on the people WITHOUT their conſent, given by themſelves or their repreſentatives, to be from time to time choſen by themſelves.

J. L.

From the MORNING POST *of Nov.* 7.

On the COMMERCE *of* FRANCE.

HENRY the Fourth was the firſt Monarch of France who turned his thoughts to encourage the trade and manufactures of his country: he promoted tillage, the cultivation and improvement of lands, planting of mulberry trees, and making of ſilk, which has ſince been brought to ſuch great perfection as to become one of their ſtaple commodities; as were thoſe of linen and paper manufacture all ſet on foot by him. So intent was that excellent Prince in making his ſubjects rich and happy, and ſo judicious in his choice of proper objects of purſuit, that he often declared he hoped to ſee the day when not a ſubject in his dominions ſhould complain either of want of work or bread. None of his ſucceſſors purſued his excellent ſchemes, or made any improvement on them, till the reign of Lewis XIV. when Monſ. Coleaberte, Secretary of State, formed ſome uſeful projects in favour of trade, which ſo enriched the kingdom and encreaſed their navigation, as to enable that Monarch to withſtand the united force of the maritime powers, and other very powerful Princes in confederacy with them. To facilitate the plan he had laid down, he repreſented to the King his maſter the extent of his territories, the great number and equally great poverty of his ſubjects; and by drawing a parallel between them and the United Provinces, convinced him and the world of the truth of the aſſertion. "The former (he ſaid) contained 100,000,000 of acres, and not above 13,000,000 of ſubjects; eight acres to every ſubject. How inconſiderate muſt be the value of lands, when ſo many acres are to provide for one ſingle perſon, and where one perſon is the whole product for the market of eight acres? There are in the united provinces 3,000,000 of acres, and as many millions of perſons, or one to every acre; why then ſhould not the ſingle acre there be as valuable as the eight acres in France, ſince 'tis to provide for as many mouths? Or if great part of the proviſion of the people is brought in by trade, they will end at laſt in the improvement of lands." He concluded his diſcourſe with the following advice, which is well worthy of notice: "Diſband (ſaid he) the greateſt part of your forces, and ſave ſo many taxes to your people; your very dominions make you too powerful to dread any inſult from your neighbours; turn your thoughts from war and cultivate the arts of peace, the trade and manufactures of your ſubjects; this will make you the moſt powerful Prince, and at the ſame time your ſubjects rich and happy.

In the ſpace of a few years they will be able to give your Majeſty greater ſums with eaſe, than you now can with difficulty extort from them.

Louis was of too penetrating a temper not to feel the whole force of his Miniſter's arguments; and though he did not ſtrictly purſue his plan in every reſpect, yet he put by far the greateſt and moſt principal part immediately into execution, by promoting trade and navigation to the utmoſt of his power. The French have ever ſince been very ſedulous in the choice of able men to ſuperintend their trade, and in ſending perſons, properly qualified, into the principal trading countries to inſpect their management, and pry into the ſecrets of their traffic. The care and thoughts of this Miniſter to promote their intereſt in this particular, have been conducted with ſo much ſkill, that they could not have taken juſter methods had they applied themſelves all their lives to ſtudy and regulate commerce, and had nothing elſe to engage their attention.

POPLICOLA.

From the MORNING POST *of Nov.* 4.

The humble thanks of the poor manufacturers of the kingdom called England, to the three eſtates thereof,

FOR the great labour and pains taken in the laſt Parliament (ever to be remembered) for the many acts paſt therein, but to our great grief, not one to be found in ſo great a number to the benefit either of ſoul or body of us the poor labouring manufacturers of this kingdom, as thouſands of us are ſtarving in a land of plenty, and our trade cut from the induſtrious by the iron hand of oppreſſion—foreign courts ſuffered to prohibit the product of England, when theirs are ſuffered to be imported in all our dominions on ſmall duties, thro' tender love to us, to keep us poor and humble. And, laſtly, a prohibition of our goods to our own colonies, to the utter ruin of our trade and manufacturers.

But we have much to expect from the new parliament; and a neglect of duty in our repreſentatives, on our behalf, will put the finiſhing hand to the exiſtence of thouſands. Your's,

DISTRESS.

BOSTON, *January* 5.

AT a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, by adjournment, at Faneuil-Hall, on Friday laſt.

Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, in the Chair.

The Committee appointed to take under conſideration a paper ſigned T. GAGE, being an anſwer to a letter written to General Gage, by the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Preſident of the late Continental Congreſs—Reported as follows, viz.

WE would not, unleſs urged by the cleareſt neceſſity have taken up the conſideration of General GAGE's letter to the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; late Preſident of the Hon. Continental Congreſs; but we conceive that letter, though it *appears* to be addreſſed a Gentleman in his *private* capacity, has a ſtrong tendency to impreſs the whole continent with ſentiments very unfavourable to this afflicted town. We ſhall not intentionally throw any diſagreeable imputations upon the General, but ſhall endeavour only to defend ourſelves againſt the injurious tendency of his letter.——The General, contrary to the known ſenſe of every man of common underſtanding, has been pleaſed to inſinuate that the complaints of the town of Boſton againſt his conduct, were utterly groundleſs and unreaſonable; and would have the Continent believe that not *he*, but the people of this Province, and eſpecially the inhabitants of Boſton, were the aggreſſors in all the differences which have ariſen. We freely acknowledge, that the arrival of a Britiſh army with a profeſſed deſign of enforcing acts of the Britiſh Parliament, deſtructive of our liberties, gave a great and univerſal alarm; and it cannot appear ſtrange, that we ſhould be conſidering of the meaſures neceſſary to preſerve our juſt rights and privileges. We hoped however, that peaceable and gentle means would have effected our deliverance: We believed, that his Excellency would have laid ſome propoſals before the General Aſſembly, which he had ſummoned to meet at Salem; but after treating both the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives in a manner which we ſhall not animadvert on, he was pleaſed to diſſolve the Aſſembly: The people were then compelled to turn their thoughts and attention to other methods, of preventing the impending deſtruction. and though thus diſtreſſed, his Excellency would gladly have prevented them from availing themſelves of the Counſel of each other in town meetings; and actually ordered the marching of a body of armed ſoldiers to diſperſe the inhabitants of the town of Salem, when peaceably aſſembled to conſult upon the moſt important intereſts of themſelves and their poſterity: This was followed by the ſeizing of the powder in the magazine at Cambridge, and of the cannon which had been lent to the firſt regiment in Middleſex. The mounting a number of field pieces on an eminence in Boſton Common; the ſtationing guards in various parts of the town, and many other acts, which could not leave any doubt in the minds of the people of the General's intention to employ military force againſt the Province, at length rouſed the people to think of defending themſelves and their property by arms, if nothing leſs could ſave them from violence and rapine. For the juſtification of the conduct of the people in that reſpect we may ſafely appeal to the Continent—to the world, and to the Supreme Omniſcient Governor of the univerſe. All the tranſactions from the firſt arrival of the troops, we hope will hereafter be critically and judiciouſly examined: And we truſt that the time will come, when we ſhall have a fair and impartial hearing. We mean not now to give particular anſwers, except to ſuch parts of the General's letter, as ſeem to charge the Continental Congreſs with having miſconceived the facts ſtated in their letter to him.

Firſt, his Excellency ſays, that from the letter (meaning the letter of the Hon. Continental Congreſs) "People would be led to believe that works were raiſed againſt the town of Boſton, private property invaded, the ſoldiers ſuffered to inſult the inhabitants, and the communication between the town and country ſhut up and moleſted." How far his Excellency was governed by the Conſideration of what anſwer he ſhould make, when he gave this turn to the expreſſions of the Congreſs, need not be enquired into. To this charge his Excellency replies, that "there is not a ſingle gun pointed againſt the town." His Excellency did not advert to the number of field pieces which were, at the time that letter was written, and long before, pointed againſt the town from the Common; but if the aſſertion had been literally true it would not in the leaſt affect the point under conſideration.

Are not the works erected on the Neck in reality erected againſt the town? Are they not deſigned to intimidate the inhabitants, and to lead them to think they were altogether in the power of the army?—The Continental Congreſs plainly expreſs the ſenſe in which they mean to be underſtood by his Excellency. They ſay "that the fortifications erecting within that town" (Boſton) "the frequent invaſions of private property, and the repeated inſults they" (the inhabitants) "receive from the ſoldiery, have given them great reaſon to ſuſpect a plan is formed very deſtructive to them, and tending to overthrow the liberties of America." The General therefore has in no way anſwered the charge brought againſt him; but has only by varying the expreſſion, attempted to elude it. The next aſſertion is, that "no man's property has been ſeized or hurt, except the King's. We need not enumerate all the inſtances of property ſeized: It is enough to ſay that a number of cannon, the property of a reſpectable Merchant in the town, were ſeized and carried off by force;—that timber and lumber have been violently taken from the owners—that rightful Proprietors have been driven from their lands.——It is impoſſible for us to mention one half of the inſtances in which property have been hurt; they are notorious to every inhabitant, and have been made known to the public from time to time.

His Excellency is pleaſed to ſay, that "no troops have ever given leſs cauſe for complaint, and greater care was never taken to prevent it." What care has been taken, is not our part to determine; we are ready to admit the moſt candid opinion. But we beg leave to ſay, that the inſults received from officers and ſoldiers, have been in many inſtances ſuch as were ſhocking to a ſpirited people; and of which, humanity in ſome inſtances, decency in others, and in all, a generous diſpoſition to avoid placing even thoſe who have injured us in an odious light, prevent us from giving a particular account.

The General declares that "the communication between the town and country has been "always free and unmoleſted, and is ſo ſtill." We ſhall only give the facts. Guards were fixed at every entrance into the town.——No perſon was allowed to croſs the ferry to Charleſtown after eight o'clock in the evening, however urgent his buſineſs. —Paſſengers on the Neck were ſtopped for hours by the guard—their property injured or deſtroyed. One inhabitant ſtopt in his chaiſe, and his horſe ſtab'd with a bayonet; others were ſhamefully beaten, abuſed and confined, and many other inſtances very alarming to our friends in the country, whoſe free ingreſs to the town is eſſential to our ſubſiſtence.

The General perhaps might not juſtify theſe enormities, but could he not have prevented them by removing the cauſe of thoſe frequent abuſes? Be that as it may; could he with juſtice aſſert that "the communication between the town and country has been always free and unmoleſted, and "is ſo ſtill?"

We wiſh the General had given us ſome particular inſtances concerning "the menaces of blood "and ſlaughter," which he intimates made it his *duty* to alarm and diſtreſs the people in the manner he has already done. We doubt not that we ſhall be able fully to anſwer his Excellency whenever he is pleaſed to deſcend to particulars. We can only ſay at preſent, that we conceive his Excellency to have been very ill adviſed in the meaſures he has purſued, and that we ardently wiſh for an opportunity to meet our accuſers upon equal ground.

The above report having been duly conſidered, it was voted nem con. that the ſame be accepted; and that the Moderator of this meeting be deſired to tranſmit a copy of the report to the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; by the firſt opportunity.

The following vote expreſſive of the gratitude of the town for the benevolent aſſiſtance received from the other colonies under our preſent calamities, and the kind recommendation of the late reſpectable Continental Congreſs for future ſupport——paſſed nem. con.

WHEREAS the town of Boſton is unfortunately become the moſt ſtriking monument of Miniſterial tyranny and barbarity, as is particularly exhibited in the ſudden ſhutting up this port, thereby cruelly depriving the inhabitants of this metropolis of the means they have hitherto uſed to ſupport their families. And whereas, our brethren in the other Colonies, well knowing that we are ſuffering in the common cauſe of America and of mankind, have from a generous and brotherly diſpoſition contributed largely towards our ſupport in this time of our general diſtreſs (without which many of our worthy and virtuous citizens muſt have been in imminent danger of periſhing with cold and hunger.) And whereas the Honourable Members of the Continental Congreſs have kindly recommended us to our Siſter Colonies as worthy of further ſupport from them, while the iron hand of unremitted oppreſſion lies heavy upon us: Therefore voted, that this town, truly ſenſible of the generous aſſiſtance they have received from their ſympathiſing brethren, return them their warmeſt and moſt ſincere thanks for the ſame: And they pray that God, whoſe beneficence they ſo glorioufly imitate, may beſtow upon them the bleſſing he has promiſed to all thoſe who feed the hungry and clothe the naked: And the thanks of this town are accordingly hereby given to our benefactors aforementioned, and to the Honourable Members of the Congreſs for their Benevolence towards us expreſſed as aforeſaid, which ſupport, if continued, cannot fail of animating us to remain ſtedfaſt in the defence of the rights of America.

The town then made choice of the following Gentlemen for their Delegates at the Provincial Congreſs, to be held at the town of Cambridge, on or before the firſt of February next. viz.

The Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq;
Mr. *Samuel Adams*,
The Hon. *John Hancock*, Eſq;
Dr. *Joſeph Warren*,
Dr. *Benjamin Church*,
Mr. *Oliver Wendell*,
Mr. *John Pitts*.

The meeting was then adjourned to the 1st Wednesday of February next, at eleven o'clock.

Atteſt. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

A letter from Montreal, to a gentleman in this town, informs that a conſiderable ſum was collected for our ſufferers, in that place, and would be ſent in a bill; that the Canadians laughed at the puffs of an army from thence, as it was not in the power of government to raiſe 1000 men, of the refuſe of that country for the infamous deſign, and that even the French farmers wiſhed the continuance of our liberties.

Laſt week the marines, which lately arrived in the men of war from England, commanded by Major Pitcairn were landed, and are now in barracks at the north part of the town.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 16.

The COMMITTEE of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Five o'clock, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall.

On Tueſday laſt departed this life, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. JAMES PELLER, of this city.—He was always diligent and ſtrictly juſt in the diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in him.—His remains were, on the Thurſday following, interred in Chriſt Church burial-ground, attended by a reſpectable number of his friends and fellow citizens.

To the COMMITTEE *for the City and Liberties of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN, *Reading, Jan.* 3, 1775.

THE Committee of this county met yeſterday, when the letter from your Committee of Correſpondence was laid before them.—We have the pleaſure of informing you, that our Committee, with the greateſt alacrity and unanimity, agreed to the propriety of a Provincial Convention, and have accordingly appointed ſeven of their number to attend that ſervice.

We take the liberty of encloſing you an extract of the proceedings of our Committee. We are, Gentlemen, with great reſpect,

Your moſt obedient ſervants,

The Committee of Correſpondence.

Reading, January 2, 1775.

THIS day the Committee of the county met here: A letter from the Committee of Correſpondence of the city and liberties of Philadelphia was laid before them, propoſing a Provincial Convention to be held at Philadelphia the 23d inſtant.

The letter being duly conſidered, the Committee unanimouſly agreed to the propoſed convention, and appointed Edward Biddle, Chriſtopher Schultz, Jonathan Potts, Mark Bird, John Patton, Sebaſtian Levan, and Baltſar Gehr, a Committee to attend the ſaid convention in behalf of this county.

The Committee then proceeded to chuſe a Committee of Correſpondence, and Edward Biddle, William Reeſer, Mark Bird, Jonathan Potts, and Chriſtopher Witman, were duly elected a Committee of Correſpondence for this county.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Committee,

JONATHAN POTTS, Secretary.

To the INHABITANTS *of BERKS County.*

Friends and Countrymen,

THE affairs of America grow every day more ſerious, and our unhappy diſputes haſten to a concluſion—It becomes us now to call into exerciſe every public virtue, and to act as becomes men engaged in the ſolemn cauſe of liberty—The leaſt diſunion, the leaſt neglect of duty, will be fatal—The wiſe regulations pointed out by the Continental Congreſs, for the preſervation of our rights, muſt be moſt faithfully obſerved, if we expect to ſucceed in the preſent juſt and neceſſary defence of our liberties.

Deeply impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, the Committee of this county have taken into conſideration the proceedings of the Philadelphia Committee, for encouraging the breed of ſheep. This regulation appears to us ſo neceſſary and wiſe, that we take the liberty of tranſcribing it, and do moſt earneſtly recommend a careful and faithful adherence to it.——viz.

"Whereas the congreſs, among other reſolves for the preſervation of American liberty, did, on behalf of themſelves and the inhabitants of the ſeveral colonies they repreſented, firmly agree and aſſociate, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to improve the breed of ſheep, and increaſe their number to the greateſt extent, and to that end to kill them as ſparingly as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; the Committee therefore do moſt earneſtly recommend to the inhabitants, as the beſt method of carrying the ſame into execution, neither to purchaſe, for themſelves or others, nor to uſe in their families or elſewhere, any Ewe Mutton or Lamb, from and after this date, until the firſt day of May next; and from and after the ſaid firſt day of May, not to purchaſe or uſe any Ewe Lamb until the firſt day of October following; and to diſcourage from thenceforth the killing and ſale of Ewe Mutton and Lamb as far as they poſſibly can."

The Committee flatter themſelves, that the ſeveral ſtore-keepers and other venders of goods of this county will moſt truly adhere to the Aſſociation, with regard to the price of their goods; but if, contrary to our expectations, any one ſhould be ſo baſe as to take advantage of the preſent ſituation of the country, and raiſe the price of goods beyond the preſcribed limits, the Committee do earneſtly recommend, that information of ſuch conduct may immediately be given to one of the Committee, that the conduct of the perſon complained of may be enquired into, and that proper ſteps therein may be taken by the Committee.

We alſo beg leave to recommend to the good people of this county, an attention to the raiſing Flax and Hemp, and to promote every kind of manufacturing and induſtry in their reſpective families. And finally, we requeſt at this awful criſis of affairs you will carefully attend to the important advice given by the Congreſs, to avoid every ſpecies of extravagance, luxury and diſſipation.

Signed by order of the Committee,

JONATHAN POTTS, Secretary.

AGREEABLE to public notice for that purpoſe given to the Freeholders and Freemen of the county of Northampton, qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in the legiſlature, a very reſpectable number of them met at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, on the 21ſt day of December, 1774; when George Taylor, Peter Kachlien, and Henry Kooken, Eſquires, were appointed Judges of the election for a Committee of Obſervation and Inſpection, conformable to the eleventh article of the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, and recommended by the General Aſſembly of this province.

The late County Committee appearing, and reſigning their authority, received the public thanks of the county for their faithful ſervices.

The election of a new General Committee of Obſervation and Inſpection for this county was then proceeded in, and the following perſons were duly choſen, viz. Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachlien, Jacob Orndt, Michael Meſſinger, Melchoir Hay, Jacob Reich, George Taylor, John Hays, junior, John Okley, George Klein, Anthony Larch, Chriſtopher Wagner, Jacob Morcy, John Newcomer, John Wetzel, Peter Trexler, Andrew Engleman, Sebaſtian Truckenmiller, John Grieſemer, Peter Buckhalter, Henry Kooken, Henry Haughenbaugh, David Deſhler, Philip Seller, Caſper Doll, Thomas Clark, Joſeph Gaſton, Samuel Rea, Philip Drum, Ludwig Erb, John Trieſback, Daniel Knows, Thomas Everett, Michael Ohl, John Hartman, Nicholas Kern, William Thomas, John Everett, Abraham Smith, Abraham Miller, Jacob Brinker, Nicholas Dupui, Eſq; John Van Campen, Emanuel Gonſales, John Van Etten, and Abraham Weſtbrook.

This Committee then choſe out of their own body the following perſons, as a ſtanding Committee of Correſpondence, viz. George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, Henry Kooken, Peter Kachlein, Jacob Orndt, and John Okley, Eſquires, and having allo choſen Lewis Gordon for their treaſurer, and Robert Traill for their clerk, they adjourned to Monday, the 9th of January, in order to take into their further conſideration the duties of the important truſt repoſed in them.

ROBERT TRAILL, *Clk. of Com.*

To the FREEHOLDERS, *Electors for the County of* BURLINGTON.

AS the late Continental Congreſs, for the preſervation and ſupport of American liberties, have entered into an aſſociation in behalf of themſelves and the reſpective colonies they repreſented, and have recommended the appointment of Committees in the ſeveral towns and counties, to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching the ſame; it is therefore thought neceſſary by the Committee for the county of Burlington, that the Freeholders, inhabitants of ſaid county, who are qualified to vote for members of aſſembly, ſhould meet at the Court-houſe in the city of Burlington, on Tueſday the 14th of February next, to chooſe a Committee for the above mentioned purpoſes. And it is hoped that the importance of the cauſe will induce people in general to give their attendance, as the peace and good order of the county may in a great meaſure depend on the prudent conduct of the perſons appointed to this ſervice.

New-Jerſey, Jan. 4, 1775.

Extract from the Minutes of the Committee of CHESTER County.

IN COMMITTEE, *January* 9, 1775.

RESOLVED unanimouſly, That Anthony Wayne, Thomas Hockley, Hugh Lloyd, Richard Thomas, Francis Johnſton, Samuel Fairlamb, Lewis Davis, William Montgomery, Thomas Taylor, Joſeph Muſgrave, Joſhua Evans, and Perſifor Frazor, or a majority of them be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee from this body, to meet in Provincial Convention in the city of Philadelphia, the 23d inſtant; and that they do make report to this Committee at their next meeting.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That contributions from this county for ſupplying the neceſſities and alleviating the diſtreſſes of our brethren at Boſton, ought to be continued, in ſuch manner and ſo long as their occaſions may require. It is therefore recommended, that each member of this Committee who is not already provided with a ſubſcription paper, do immediately ſet one on foot.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That Mr. Wayne, Mr. Johnſton, Mr. S. Fairlamb, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Morton, Mr. Bonſel, and Mr. Oakford, be a Committee of Correſpondence for this county.

The Committee then adjourned till the 20th of March next, to meet at the houſe of Richard Chayney, in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, at Ten o'clock, A. M. *By order of the Committee,*

F. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

No ENTRIES this week, our navigation being at preſent impeded by the ice.

The following is a LIST *of as many Members as were returned for the New Parliament by the 4th of November; the others ſhall be publiſhed as ſoon as they are received:—It is ſaid that upwards of one hundred of them are new Members; which, thoſe of our cuſtomers who are inquiſitive to know may eaſily find out, by comparing this liſt with thoſe heretofore inſerted in the Regiſters publiſhed in Great-Britain or America.*

St. Albans, SIR Rich. Sutton, J. Radcliff, Eſq; *Abington*, John Mayor, Eſq;
Andover, Sir John Griffin, B. Lethieullier, Eſq;
Ayleſbury, Antho. Bacon, Eſq; —— Aubrey, Eſq:
Banbury, Lord North.
Bath, John Smith, Eſq; —— Moyſer, Eſq;
Bedwin, Earl of Courtown. Paul Methuen, Eſq;
Beverley, Sir J. Pennyman. G. F. Tuffnell, Eſq;
Brackley, Will. Egerton, Eſq; Tim. Caſwall, Eſq;
Bramber, Sir Henry Gough. Tho. Thornton, Eſq;
Bridport, Tho. Coventry, Eſq; Hon. —Carey, Eſq;
Bridgwater, Hon. A. Paulett. Benj. Allen, Eſq;
Cambridge T. C. S. Cadogan, Eſq; Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Canterbury, Rich. Milles, Eſq; Sir Will. Mayne.
Chippinham, Sir Edw. Baynton. Sam. Marſh, Eſq;
Cirenceſter, J. Whitſhed, Eſq; S. Blackwell, Eſq;
Colcheſter, Cha. Grey, Eſq; Mart. Rebow, Eſq;
Cricklade, Arnold Neſbitt, Eſq; William Earl, Eſq;
Darby, Rt. H. Ld. Fred. Cavendiſh. Wen. Coke, Eſq;
Devizes, Cha. Garth, Eſq; James Sutton, Eſq;
Dover, J. Trevannion, Eſq; John Henneker, Eſq;
Dunwich, Ger. W. Van Neck. Miles Barnes, Eſq;
St. Edmund's Bury, Rt. Hon. Auguſtus John Hervey. Sir Charles Davers.
Gatton, Sir Will. Mayne. Robert Scott, Eſq;
Glouceſter, C. Cha. Barrow, Eſq; G. A. Selwin, Eſq;
E. Grinſtead, Lord G. Germaine. General Irwin.
Guilford, Sir Fletcher Norton. Geo. Onſlow, Eſq;
Hindon, General Smith. —— Hollis, Eſq;
Hereford, C. J. Scudamore, Eſq; Sir. Rich. Symonds.
Heyden, Sir Cha. Saunders. B. Thompſon, Eſq;
Heyteſbury, L. G. A'Court Aſhel H. Col. W. Gordon.
Honiton, Sir Geo. Yonge, —— Cox, Eſq;
Huntingdon, H. W. A. Montagu. G. Wombwell, Eſq;
Hythe, Sir Cha. Farnaby. Will. Evelyn, Eſq;
Ilcheſter, Peregrine Cuſt, Eſq; William Innes, Eſq;
King's Lynn, C. Molineux, Eſq; Hon. T. Walpole.
Ludlow, Lord Villiers Mr. Clive.
Maidſtone, Sir Horace Mann. —— Finch, Eſq;
Malden, —— Naſſau, Eſq; —— Struit, Eſq;
Malmſbury, Hon. Mr. Cha. Fox. Will. Strahan, Eſq;
Malton, Ed. Burke, Eſq;
Marlborough, Sir James Long. Hon. J. Brudenell.
Marlow, J. B. Warren, Eſq; Will. Clayton, Eſq;
Midhurſt, H. Mackworth, Eſq; Clem. Tudwy, Eſq;
Newcaſtle, W. Robinſon, Eſq;
Oxford, C. Lord R. Spencer. Hon. Peregr. Bertie.
Oxford, U. Sir R. Newdigate. Francis Page, Eſq;
Peterborough, Rich. Benyon, Eſq; M. Wildbore, Eſq;
Plymouth, Lord Barrington. Sir Charles Hardy.
Downton, T. Duncombe, Eſq; T. Dummer, Eſq;
Droitwich, Edw. Foley, Eſq; T. Foley, jun. Eſq;
Durham, Sir T. Clavering. Sir John Eden.
Durham, Lt. Gen. Lambton. John Tempeſt, Eſq;
Eſſex, John Luther, Eſq; John Convers, Eſq;
Exeter, John Walter, Eſq; —— Bamfyld, Eſq;
Eye, Col. Phillipſon. Mr. St. John.
Fowey, Ph. Raſhleigh, Eſq; M. Shuldham, Eſq;
Glouceſterſhire, Sir Wm. Guiſe. Ed. Southwell, Eſq;
Grampound, Sir Joſeph Yorke. R. A. Neville, Eſq;
Grantham, Lord Geo. Sutton. Sir Brownlow Cuſt,
Hampſhire, Sir Simeon Stuart. Sir Harry St. John.
Haſlemere, T. M. Molineux, Eſq;
Portſmouth, Sir Edw. Hawke. Peter Taylor, Eſq;
Queenſboro', Sir Cha. Frederick. Sir W. Rawlinſon.
Reading, Fra. Annelley, Eſq; John Dodd, Eſq;
Rocheſter, Rob. Gregory, Eſq; G. F. Hatton, Eſq;
New Romney, Sir Ed. Dering. Rich. Jackſon, Eſq;
Sandwich, P. Stephens, Eſq; William Key, Eſq;
New Sarum, Ld Viſ. Falkſtone. Will. Huſſey, Eſq;
Scarborough, Lord Tyrconnel. Sir Hugh Paliſſer.
Seaford, Lord Gage. Geo. Medley, Eſq;
Shaftſbury, Fran. Sykes, Eſq; T. Rumbold, Eſq;
Southampton, Rt. Hon. H. Stanley. J. Fleming, Eſq;
Southwark, Nat. Polhill, Eſq; Henry Thrale, Eſq;
Steyning, T. E. Freeman, Eſq; P. Honeywood, Eſq;
Stockbridge, Lord Irnham. Capt. Luttrell.
Sudbury, —— Fonereau, Eſq; —— Creſpigny, Eſq;
Tewkeſbury, Sir W. Codrington. Joſeph Martin, Eſq;
Wallingford, John Cator, Eſq; Sir Robert Barker.
Warwick, Hon. Cha. Greville. Hon. Capt. Greville.
Wells, Clem. Tudway, Eſq; Robert Child, Eſq;
Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, R. H. Welbore Ellis. W. C. Grove, Eſq; John Purling, Eſq; John Tucker, Eſq;
Wilton, Hon. N. Herbert. Hon. H. Herbert.
Wincheſter, Hen. Penton, Eſq; Lov. Stanhope, Eſq;
Windſor, Hon. Aug. Keppel. Hon. J. Montague.
Woodſtock, William Eden, Eſq; John Skinner, Eſq;
Yarmouth, Hon. R. Walpole. C. Towſhend, Eſq;
York, City, M. B. Hawke, Eſq; Cha. Turner, Eſq;
Coventry, —— Yeo, Eſq; Walt. Waring, Eſq;
Aldborough, T. Fonnereau, Eſq; Rich. Combe, Eſq;
Arundel, Tho. Brand, Eſq; Geo. L. Newnham, Eſq;
Aſhburton, Cha. Boone, Eſq; Rob. Palke, Eſq;
Barnſtaple, J. Cleveland, Eſq; W. Devaynes, Eſq,
Bedford, Sir Will. Wake. R. Sparrow, Eſq;
Berwick, J. Wilkinſon, Eſq; Col. Vaughan.
Biſhop's Caſtle, Geo. Clive, Eſq; H. Strachey, Eſq;
Bodmin, Geo. Hunt, Eſq; James Laroche, Eſq;
Bridgenorth, Lord Pigot. T. Whitmore, Eſq;
Calne, Col. Barre, J. Dunning, Eſq;
Cambridge, U. Marq. of Granby. Rich. Coſtes, Eſq;
Camelford, J. Amyand, Eſq; Fran. Herne, Eſq;
Carliſle, —— Norton, Eſq; —— Storer, Eſq;
Caſtle Riſing, A. Wedderburne. R. Mackreth, Eſq;
Chriſtchurch, Hon. Mr. Hyde. James Harris, Eſq;
Clithero, Hon. A. Curzon. Tho. Liſter, Eſq;
Dartmouth. Lord Viſ. Howe. R. Hopkins, Eſq;
Dorſetſhire, Geo Pitt, Eſq; Hum. Stuart, Eſq;
Dorcheſter, John Damer, Eſq; William Ewar, Eſq;
Higham Fer. Fr. Montagu, Eſq;
Shrewſbury. Lord Clive. —— Leighton, Eſq;
Stafford, R. Whitworth, Eſq; Hugo Meynell, Eſq;
Thetford, Hon. Cha. Fitzroy. Hon. Cha. Fitzroy Soudamore.
Tamworth, T. DeGrey, jun. Eſq; Ed. Thurlow, Eſq;
Tiverton, Nath. Ryder, Eſq; John Duntze, Eſq;
Totneſs, Phil. Jennings, Eſq; —— Amyatt, Eſq;
Wenlock, Sir H. Bridgman. Geo. Forreſter, Eſq;
Weſtbury, Hon. Mr. Wenman. Nath. Bailey, Eſq;
Wigan, B. Hotham, Eſq; George Byng, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire, Rt. H. W. Dowdeſwell. —Foley, Eſq;
Worceſter, T. T. Bates Rous, Eſq; John Walſh, Eſq;
York, Lord John Cavendiſh. Cha. Turner, Eſq; Sir Mer. Burrell.
Hereſordſhire, Tho. Foley, Eſq; Sir G. Cornewall.
Ipſwich, Tho. Staunton, Eſq; Col. Wollaſton.
Kinſton, Ld. Rob. Manners. —— Hartley, Eſq;
Lancaſhire, Lord Stanley. Sir Tho. Egerton.
Lancaſter, Ld. Ri. Cavendiſh. Sir Geo. Warren.
Launceſton, Rt. Hon. H. Morice. John Buller, Eſq;
Leiceſter, Hon. Booth Grey. —— Darker, Eſq;
Leominſter, Ld. Viſ. Bateman. Thomas Hill, Eſq;
Lewes, Sir Tho. Miller. Col. Hay.
Lincoln, Ld. Viſ. Lumley. —— Viner, Eſq;
Litchfield, Tho. Gilbert, Eſq; G. A. Anſon, Eſq;
Liverpool, Sir Wm Meredith. Rich. Pennant, Eſq;
London, Rt. Hon. Fred. Bull. J. Sawbridge, Eſq; R. Oliver, Eſq; Geo. Hayley, Eſq;
Luggerſhall, Lord Milford. Lord Geo. Gordon.
Middleſex, John Wilkes, Eſq; Mr. Serjeant Glynn.
Minehead, H. F. Luttrel, Eſq; and his Son.
Morpeth, M. Delme and Mr. Byron had a majority on the poll, but before the Bailiffs could ſign the return, the mob broke in and obliged them to return Mr. Eyre and Mr. Delme.
Montgomery, Wh. Keene, Eſq;
Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Sir W. Blakett. H. C. J. Phipps.
Newport, C. R. H. H. Morice. Rich. Bull, Eſq;
Newport, H. Sir Rich. Worſley. Hans Sloane, Eſq;
Newton, A. J. Keck, Eſq; R. A. Gwillam, Eſq;
Newtown, Sir J. Barrington. Har. Powell, Eſq;
Northampton, H. L. Tallemache. Sir G. Robinſon.
Norwich, Sir H. Harbord. Edw. Bacon, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire, Earl of Lincoln.
Oxford, Lord Beauchamp. Hon. Robert Seymour Conway.
Oxfordſhire, Lord Spencer. Viſcount Wenman.
Penryn, Sir Geo. Oſborne. Will. Clayton, Eſq;
Peterſfield, Will. Jolliffe, Eſq; Sir Alex. Hume.
Pontefract, Sir John Goodricke. Cha. Melliſh, Eſq;
Poole, Joſhua Maugre, Eſq; Sir Eyre Coote.
Preſton, Sir Hen. Hoghton. G. J. Burgoyne.
Eaſt Retford, Sir Cecil Wray. Ld. T. P. Clinton.
Old Sarum, Hon. Tho. Pitt. P. Wilkinſon, Eſq;
Bewdley, Will. H. Littleton.
Angleſea, Lord Bulkley.
Appleby, Geo. Johnſton, Eſq;
Bedfordſhire, Earl of Oſſory. Rob. Ongley, Eſq;
Berkſhire, John Elwes, Eſq; Chriſt. Griffith, Eſq;
Buckinghamſhire, Earl Verney. G. Grenville, Eſq;
Cambridgeſh. Sir John H. Cotton, Sir Samp. Gideon.
Cardiff T. H. Mackworth, Eſq;
Carmarthenſhire, George Rice, Eſq;
Carnarvon T. Glynn Wynn, Eſq;
Cheſhire, Sam. Egerton, Eſq; John Crewe, Eſq;
Cheſter, Hon. T. Grofvenor. Rich. Boodle, Eſq;
Cockermouth, Flet. Norton, Eſq; G. Johnſton, Eſq;
Corfe Caſtle, John Bond, Eſq; J. Jenkinſon, Eſq;
Cumberland, Sir James Lowther. Hen. Fletcher, Eſq;
Denbighſhire, Sir Watt. Williams Wynn.
Devonſhire, Sir Rich. Bamfylde. John Parker, Eſq;
Everſham, John Ruſhout, Eſq; — Seymour, Eſq;
Flintſhire, Sir Roger Moyſton.
Flint Town, Sir John Glynne.
Harwich, Edw. Harvey, Eſq; Hon. C. Jenkinſon.
Heritfordſhire, Will. Plumer, Eſq; Tho. Halley, Eſq;
Huntingdonſhire, Lord Hinchinbrook. Earl Ludlow.
Kent, Hon. C. Marſham. Tho. Knight, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire, Sir John Palmer. Tho. Noel, Eſq;
Lime Regis, Henry Fane, Eſq; Hon. Henry Fane.
Monmouthſh. John Hanbury, Eſq; John Morgan, Eſq;
Monmouth T. Sir John Stepney.
Montgomryſh. Will. Owen, Eſq;
Northamptonſhire. Lucy Knightly, Eſq; Thomas Powys, Eſq;
Northumberland, Lord Alger. Percy. Sir W. Middleton.
Nottingham, Sir Charles Sedley. Hon. Will. Howe.
Pembroke, Hugh Owen, Eſq;
New Radnor, John Lewis, Eſq;
Salop, Cha. Baldwin, Eſq; Noel Hill, Eſq;
Staffordſhire, Sir Will. Bagot. Sir J. Wrottesly.
Suffolk, Sir Tho. Bunbury. Rowland Holt, Eſq;
Surry, Sir Fran. Vincent. James Scawan, Eſq;
Taunton, Hon. Ed. Stafford. Nath. Webb, Eſq;
Wareham, Right Hon. William Gerard Hamilton. Chriſtoph. D'Oyley.
Warwickſhire, Sir Cha. Mordaunt. T. G. Skipwith, Eſq;
Weſtminſter, Earl Percy. Ld. Tho. Pelham Clinton.
Yorkſhire, Sir George Saville. Ed. Laſcelles, Eſq;
Briſtol, Henry Cruger, Eſq; Edm. Burke, Eſq;

Baltimore, January 10, 1775.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP HIBERNIA, THOMAS MORRISON, MASTER;

NOW lying at Fell's Point, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will be ready to ſail about the beginning of next month: She is a ſtout new ſhip, a prime ſailer, well accommodated for paſſengers, and the Captain long experienced in the Iriſh trade. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter at Fell's Point, or to SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

A PERSON qualified to prepare RAW SILK, with or without mixing with worſted, &c. either for ſtockings, dorſeteens, camblets, &c. FIT FOR THE LOOM, will meet with good encouragement by applying to

THOMAS CLIFFORD,
BENJAMIN MORGAN,
JOHN KAIGHN.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS LOST in this city, on the 10th or 11th inſt. a red Morocco leather Pocket Book, with a ſilver ſpring claſp, in which were five or ſix Maryland Eight Dollar bills, two or three Pennſylvania Fifty Shilling bills, ſundry lottery tickets, and many papers which are valuable to the owner and cannot be ſerviceable to any other perſon. The above Reward will be paid by the Printer hereof for the book and what it contained when loſt; and for the book and papers only, TWO POUNDS.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1775.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ALEXANDER GILMORE, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt according to law: And all who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for payment, to GEORGE BARTRAM, ADMINISTRATOR.

N. B. Said GILMORE came paſſenger in the ſhip Magdalen, Capt. Wallace, from Glaſgow, in the month of October laſt.

BERTLES SHEE,

Has for SALE, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, and next door to John Morton's,

ALL kinds of WET GOODS, as uſual, on the loweſt terms for caſh.——He requeſts all perſons indebted to him to make payment.

BOHEA TEA,

Of an excellent quality, to be ſold very low, by the hundred weight or leſſer quantity.—Likewiſe,

A LARGE quantity of LAMP OYL by the barrel, Spaniſh INDIGO, Muſcovado SUGARS in barrels, with ſundry other articles in the Wet Goods way, as uſual, to be ſold by

JOSEPH SPENCER,

In Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Philadelphia.

THE WIDOW CASEY takes this method to acquaint the Public, that ſhe can perfectly cure the Falling Fits; and that ſhe has cured ſeveral, and never failed: Alſo the Wet and Dry Scurvy.—She lives in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Durham townſhip, Bucks county, about the 26th of July laſt, a dark brown COW, with ſome white in her face and on each jaw. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS LONG.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Engliſh ſervant Man, who has three years to ſerve. For terms enquire of Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, in Philadelphia.

DOCTOR RYAN'S
INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING
SUGAR PLUMBS;
ALSO,
AMERICAN PARCHMENT
AND INK-POWDER,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

WILLIAM DIBLEY,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, That he has removed from the Croſs-Keys in Cheſnut-ſtreet (at the corner of Third-ſtreet) to the Fountain and Three Tuns, lately occupied by Mr. Anthony Fortune, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.—— As this old accuſtomed and commodious tavern is conſiderably improved, particularly in the ſtables, which will now contain ſixty horſes, and to which there is a convenient paſſage either from Market or Cheſnut-ſtreets, and has a houſe for carriages, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all travellers and other gentlemen, who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

He takes this opportunity to return thanks to all his cuſtomers, whoſe favours he gratefully acknowledges, and the continuance of which he will endeavour to merit by the moſt civil treatment, and providing the beſt of liquors and proviſions.

All perſons indebted to ſaid DIBLEY by bond, note or book debt, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

BLUE FOR WASHING,

Made in imitation of that uſed in ENGLAND.

THIS BLUE is much eaſier to uſe for the purpoſe of waſhing, than Indigo; it readily diſſolves in warm water, without pounding, or ſettling on the linen in ſpots; an ounce is ſufficient for fifteen ſhirts. To be had of Mrs. KREIDER, at the Golden Swan in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at Five Shillings the pound.—An allowance of Ten per cent. to thoſe who take a quantity.

EXCELLENT double Glouceſter Cheeſe, Raiſins in kegs, Cotton in bags, Pepper in bales, beſt Florence Oil in cheſts, French Indigo, freſh Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace, with a general aſſortment of articles uſual to the Wet Goods buſineſs,

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, JUN. and Co.

At their Warehouſe the third door from the London Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing Office in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and oppoſite Elbow-Lane, Philadelphia,

POOR WILL's POCKET

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1775.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations, THE times of holding courts in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New York, Maryland and Virginia; Quakers general meetings; fairs; rates for porterage of goods in Philadelphia; Governor, Council and Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania, New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex; Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia; Managers of the Pennſylvania hoſpital; Managers of the ſociety for relief of maſters of ſhips, their widows and children; Directors of the contributionſhip for inſurance of houſes from fire; Managers of the ſilk filature; Directors of the Philadelphia library; Commiſſioners of the light-houſe; City Aſſeſſors; City Wardens and Street Commiſſioners; Land Officers; Governor, Council and Repreſentatives of New-Jerſey; Officers of the Cuſtoms for the port of Philadelphia; Court of Admiralty; Admiralty Court of Appeals; Delegats who attended the General Congreſs at Philadelphia; Juſtices of the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace, and of the courts of common pleas; Prothonotaries and Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties in Pennſylvania; Judges of the ſupreme court, and court of oyer and terminer, &c. tables of intereſt, coins, tide, roads, &c. &c.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A large and compleat aſſortment, of five and ſix-quarter fine, ſuperfine, middling and courſe, lately imported by

ELLIS LEWIS,

And to be ſold on the loweſt terms, at his houſe in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

MILLERS and others, that are not well acquainted with Boulting Cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt in quality, and directions how to affix them on the reels. A reaſonable diſcount will be made to thoſe that purchaſe to retail.

This day is Publiſhed, Printed, and to be Sold by

R. AITKEN,

Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Front-ſtreet. Price bound Three Shillings,

THE Ladies Memorandum-Book, or Daily Pocket-Journal, for the Year 1775: Deſigned as a methodical regiſter of all their tranſactions of buſineſs, as well as amuſement. Containing uſeful receipts in cookery, a new marketing table, table of intereſt, common notes, &c. complete almanack, a perpetual diary, directions for the management of the kitchen and flower-garden, rules of precedency, &c. inſtructions to young ladies, relating to their conduct in life, Damarius and Phillis, or the ſweets of induſtry, ceremony of a nun's taking the veil at Rome, on pride, the beauty and the agreeable woman deſcribed, gallantry defended, modern gallantry condemned, true politeneſs defined, a married lady's advice to an unmarried female friend, quarrels between married and unmarried people diſtinguiſhed, a ſong, to a young lady, who wiſhed for retirement in a convent, a lady's prayer, on receiving a lock of hair from a young lady, Nancy, a ſong, verſes to a young lady, advice to a young lady, the batchelor's wiſh, the maid's anſwer to the batchelor's wiſh, the batchelor's choice, on happineſs, on contentment.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths,

TO BE SOLD BY

Robert, Nathaniel and *William Lewis*,

At their ſtore in Front and Water ſtreets, oppoſite Hamilton's wharf, and near the Drawbridge.

MILLERS and others, who may be in want of theſe articles, can be ſupplied on reaſonable terms; and thoſe who are unacquainted with the different qualities of Boulting-cloths may depend on having ſuch as will anſwer their purpoſe, with proper directions how to fix them to the beſt advantage for boulting every kind of meal. Thoſe who buy a quantity to retail, will be allowed a diſcount.—Their Cologne Mill-ſtones are exceeding good, and of various ſizes from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet diameter. Their French burrs are alſo very good, and are 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches broad.

They have likewiſe Bucks County Mill-ſtones, of a good grit and different dimenſions; and on a ſhort notice can ſupply with any ſize from the ſmalleſt to the largeſt.

At a ſpecial meeting of the Board of General Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, at the City of Burlington, on Thurſday and Friday, the 10th and 11th days of November, 1774, it was Reſolved,

THAT as it is evident the Eaſtern Proprietors are not diſpoſed to come into the equitable meaſures propoſed by this Board, for ſettling a true line of partiton between them, this board will aſſert and maintain their right to the lands lying to the weſtward of a line, to be run from the Mouth of Machackamack, lately eſtabliſhed as the Northern Boundary of this province, to the Station Point at Little Egg-harbour, and to the eaſtward of the *ex parte* line, run by Mr. John Lawrence.

Alſo Reſolved and Ordered, That every Proprietor, or others holding under them, who have a right to locate lands within any of the firſt four dividends, may be allowed to ſurvey the ſame on any part of the lands within the angle, lying to the Weſtward and Eaſtward of the lines before mentioned, ſubject to the Reſolutions of this Board already agreed upon. *And provided alſo*, That thoſe who have warrants now to locate, ſhall locate and return the ſame to the Surveyor-General, within ſix months from this time, and all others who may obtain warrants hereafter, within ſix months from the date of ſuch warrants. *Reſolved alſo*, That a ſixth dividend be granted, to be located within the angle only, at the rate of 1500 acres to each Propriety, the warrants therefor to be granted by the Council of Proprietors, at their meeting in February next, or any ſubſequent meeting.

At another ſpecial meeting of the ſaid Board, on the fifth of December, 1774.

This Board having underſtood that very ungenerous and undue means have been taken by the Eaſtern Proprietors, or their Agents, to induce ſuch perſons living within the angle, and who are actually *bona fide* purchaſers under the ſaid Eaſtern Proprietors, to believe that the Weſtern Proprietors mean and intend to diſturb their poſſeſſions and improvements, and to take their lands from them; this Board do reſolve and agree, that they have no ſuch ſiniſter intention, but mean to give to every ſuch purchaſer, or thoſe under whom they hold, the full opportunity of covering ſuch their poſſeſſions and improvements with Weſt-Jerſey rights, at a reaſonable and moderate price; and that, in the mean time, ſuch poſſeſſions and improvements be ſecured to them without interruption or diſturbance, or until an act of Aſſembly can be obtained to regulate the ſame, and finally determine all matters in controverſy between the ſaid Proprietors; but that it is nevertheleſs to be underſtood, that no ſuch favour is intended or can be ſhewn to any perſon whatever, who may hereafter chuſe to run the riſque of making any future purchaſes of the Eaſtern Proprietors, of any of the lands that are contained within the ſaid angle—this Board proteſting againſt any ſales of the Eaſtern Proprietors, which they may hereafter think proper to make.

The above Reſolves are directed to be publiſhed, for the information of the General Proprietors, and all others who may be concerned.

By order of the Board,

DANIEL ELLIS, Regiſter.

WANTED,

A YOUNG NEGRO WENCH, from fourteen to twenty years of age; ſhe muſt be ſober, honeſt, induſtrious and good tempered: one that has been bred up in the country will be moſt agreeable. Whoever has got ſuch a one to diſpoſe of may hear of a purchaſer, by applying to the Printer.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, about the 29th of November laſt, a lambſkin Pocket-book, with the following bond and notes therein, all payable to the ſubſcriber, viz. one bond and one note, both ſuppoſed to be about 62l. 10s. 5d. payable by Robert Thomſon, late of Lancaſter county but now of Weſtmoreland; one note of 25l. payable by John M'Clelland; two ditto of 6l. each, payable by David Mitchell; one ditto of 7l. by Joſeph Denny; one ditto of 18l. 17s. 6d. by John Gibſon; one ditto of 3l. 10s. by John Taylor; one ditto of 4l. 10s. by James M'Bride; one ditto of 1l. 5s. by William Stewart; one ditto of 1l. 2s. 6d. by Thomas Gordon; one ditto of 2l. 10s. by James Hopkins; one ditto of 13l. by Samuel Oar; one ditto of 5l. 5s. by Alexander Wright; and one ditto of 12l. 11s. 6d. by William Baird, all of Cumberland county. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a certain GEORGE STEVENSON, a ſervant belonging to Allen Ralſton, of ſaid county, which ſervant was lately bought out of the Work-houſe in Philadelphia by a certain William Muſgrove, and ſold by him to the ſaid Allen Ralſton for a late imported Iriſh ſervant. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid GEORGE STEVENSON, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward; and if any perſon finds the ſaid Pocket-book and notes, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, paid by JAMES EVANS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Cumberland county, in July laſt, a dark brown HORSE, about ſix or ſeven years old, branded with a kind of an O on the near ſhoulder, has a ſmall blaze in his face and a ſnip on his noſe, and trots. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH PARKS.

December 28, 1774.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, called Mount Pleaſant, the beginning of laſt month, a black and white COW, with a rope about her head: She calved this day. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M'PHERSON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Ellicott's Mill, in Ann Arundle county, an indented Iriſh ſervant man named EDWARD HAYES, about twenty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, well ſet, ſwarthy complexion, has dark hair tied behind, and is a pert, talkative fellow; he took with him a new felt hat, a white ſhirt, a green caſſimir coat lined with green ſilk in the fore ſkirts, a pair of pale blue breeches with black knee-bands and button-holes, a pair of grey yarn hoſe with white tops, and a pair of old ſhoes lately mended. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the law allows, or if brought home, the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH HAWKINS.

Philadelphia, December 28, 1774.

At the DESIRE *of ſeveral* GENTLEMEN.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN AMERICAN EDITION OF THE

SPIRIT OF LAWS.

By the great and immortal M. DE SECONDAT, BARON DE MONTESQUIEU, (ſo honourably mentioned by the Continental Congreſs.) Tranſlated from the French by Mr. NUGENT.

CONDITIONS.

THE work to be printed in two volumes, octavo, page for page with that moſt elegant London edition, printed for Nourſe and Valliant, in the Strand, on a good paper, and neatly bound, lettered, and edgerolled with gold.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Twenty Shillings, Pennſylvania currency; Seven Shillings and Six-pence to be advanced the time of ſubſcribing, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence on the delivery of the work.

When three hundred ſubſcribers are pleaſed to approve of theſe conditions, the work ſhall immediately be put to the preſs, and finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers will be given in the firſt volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this valuable work are thankfully received by John Dean, (the Editor) bookbinder, in Lætitia Court, Mr. Joſeph Dean, merchant, in Front-ſtreet, Mr. John Dunlap, and Mr. Joſeph Cruikſhank, printers, Philadelphia; Mr. James Adams, printer, Wilmington; Mr. William Aikman, bookſeller, Annapolis; Mr. Iſaac Collins, printer, Burlington; Mr. Hugh Gaine, printer, New-York; and Mr. Robert Wells, printer, Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

Baltimore, December 27, 1774.

USHER, ROE, AND Co.

At their Store oppoſite the Market-Houſe,

HAVE juſt opened a moſt extenſive aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which they will ſell extremely low, for ready money only, among which are the following articles:—Coarſe, fine and ſuperfine broadcloths, with trimmings ſuitable; double milled, blue and drab cloth, for great coats; ſuperfine coatings, duffils, kerſeys, German ſerges, druggets, halfthicks, red and white flannels, emboſſed ſerges, ſpotted ſwanſkins, &c. linceys; mottled, green and blue rugs; ſilk rugs; roſe and Indian blankets; cloth cloaks and cardinals; ſilk cardinals and new faſhioned ſhades, &c. a great variety of ſilk and cotton velvets, velverets, corded velverees, maccaroni velvets, thickſets, dyed jeans, fuſtians, ſerge denims, everlaſtings, ſattinets, royal cord, and worſted and hair pluſhes of all colours; a large quantity of linen and cotton checks, linen ſtripes, cotton hollands, cotton ſtripes, Bengal ſtripes, ginghams, ſilk Damaſcus, &c. a choice aſſortment of hoſiery of the beſt worſted, plain, ribbed, knit and wove; worſted and ſilk breeches patterns; a large parcel of Iriſh linens and ſheetings, Ruſſia ſheetings, ravens duck, dowlaſs, Scotch and German oznabrigs, brown rolls, Ruſſia drillings, ſtriped ticken, bed bunts, Flanders ticken, diaper and damaſk in pieces and table-cloths; an elegant variety of cottons, calicoes and chints, cambricks, French and Scotch lawns plain and flowered, lawn handkerchiefs, lawn aprons, white and black plain and flowered ſilk gauzes in pieces, aprons and handkerchiefs, humhums, tanjeb, mulmul and book muſlins; yard wide, 5-4 and 6-4 wide Perſians; taffaties, plain and flowered ſarſanets, alamodes, peelongs, ſattins, luteſtrings, mantuas, &c. ſilveiets, poplins, crapes, ſilk and other camblets, durants, tammies, damaſks, callimancoes, ruſſels, rattinets, ſhalloons, yard wide figured ſtuffs, &c. ſilk and cotton gown patterns, ſilk and cotton romals; check, map and ſpotted lawn handkerchiefs; bandano, Barcelona and Iriſh ſilk handkerchiefs, of all colours; ſilk, leather and worſted gloves and mits; thread cap lace and edging, blond lace, black ſilk lace and edging, Dutch lace, garters, pins, needles, &c. a great variety of Perſian, taffaty, paduaſoy, ſattin and ſarſanet ribbonds; figured and ſattin lay ribbonds, and grogram figured ribbonds for cockades; a large parcel of braſs, copper, Bath metal, pinchbeck and plated ſhoe and knee buckles; pocket and penknives of all ſorts; ſplit bone, ſham buck, real buck; camwood, and green and white ivory handled knives and forks, by the dozen and in ſhagreen caſes; common, plated cap'd and Barlow razors; paper and Japan'd ſnuff and tobacco boxes; common and razor metal ſciſſars; ſmall and large taylors ſhears; horn, ivory and box combs, and ladies ſtained horn and tortoiſe-ſhell bent combs; whips; ſwitch, half and full hunters, ſilver mounted; common Dutch, white and green glaſs temple ſpectacles; Japan'd plate warmers, Japan'd knife trays, pewter of all kinds, carpenters tools in cheſts and in parcels, ſadlers tools and ſadlery ware, cabinet ware, blackſmiths tools, nails; H, HL and braſs hinges; ſtock locks; cloſet, cupboard, drawer, cheſt, braſs knob and elegant braſs chamber locks, with handles; London, Briſtol and German ſteel; ſchool, ſermon and entertaining books, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale, country and merchant boulting cloths, warranted good; logwood, redwood, ſlaxſeed, lamp and tanners oil, copperas, allum, brimſtone, antimony, yellow oker, argol, madder, fuſtick, French indigo, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, mace, ſaffron, pepper, ginger, alſpice, muſtard, Weſton and Keppen's ſnuff, cut tobacco, wines, rum, ſalt, loaf and muſcovado ſugars, rice, raiſins, currants; bohea, green, ſouchong, and fine hyſon teas; coffee, cotton, wool and cotton cards, &c. a quantity of genuine Dutch red clover ſeed, Queen's ware and glaſs ware aſſorted, in crates and caſks, corks by the barrel, lampblack by the pound or caſk, and a quantity of fine toledo ſteel, proper for cutlers.

LATELY IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

WILLDAY AND MONTGOMERY,

At their Store in Fourth-ſtreet, a little below Market ſtreet,

A QUANTITY of BANDANOE HANDKERCHIEFS, with other India GOODS, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber bought a tract of land in Newtown townſhip, Cumberland county, from Benjamin Griffeth, and have given him the firſt gale and five bonds for the reſt, the ſecond of which becomes due the fifteenth of October, 1775, and ſo on yearly from that till the whole be paid: I do hereby forwarn any perſons from taking an aſſignment on any of ſaid bonds, for I am determined not to to pay them till the ſaid Griffeth makes good the ſaid land to me.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, December 23, 1774.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, Cooper, on Market-ſtreet wharf, the 17th inſtant, an apprentice boy named WILLIAM M'DONNAL, about nineteen years of age; had on when he went away, a blue coat and buckſkin breeches. Whoever brings him home to his ſaid maſter, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have ONE SHILLING Sterling Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SHIPPIN.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A PERSON who has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to FARMING, in one of the beſt improved counties in England, and has been a good deal in the practice of the turnip, cabbage and potatoe huſbandry, both in the broadcaſt and drill way, and the rearing and fatting of cattle and ſheep; he alſo underſtands land ſurveying and keeping regular accounts; and would be glad to engage with any gentleman as ſteward or overſeer over an eſtate. Any Gentleman who may have occaſion for ſuch a perſon, by directing a line to the Printer, ſhall be waited on.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county,—four ſilver WATCHES, one of which was made by Iſaac Rogers, London, No. 8023; another by J. Williams, London, No. 2340; another by Edward Duffield, Philadelphia, No. 7; and the other by F. Moore, London; No. 1391. Alſo one pinchbeck WATCH, maker's name, C. Charleſon, London, No. 10722, with three caſes, one of which is remarkably large, the other two of a common ſize. Whoever apprehends the theif, and ſecures the watches with the caſes, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive the above Reward, paid by ELI BENTLEY.

TO BE LET,

A NEW three ſtory brick Houſe, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, two doors above Coats's Alley. Alſo to be SOLD, the time of a ſober, honeſt Engliſh ſervant Lad, who has four years to ſerve; fit for a Gentleman's waiter. Enquire of the Printer.

J. FARQUHARSON AND C. SMITH,

Formerly Milleners in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

TAKE this method to inform their friends and cuſtomers, that they have removed to Fourth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, three doors from the corner of Spruce-ſtreet; and that they have declined Shop-keeping, but intend taking into their houſe all kinds of Millenary and Mantua-making work.—As they have been ſeperately and regularly bred to theſe two different buſineſſes, and are to carry them on reciprocally, the Public may depend upon having their work well done, and upon reaſonable terms.

They likewiſe join and waſh all kinds of blond and thread lace, and raiſe Bruſſels to look as well as new.

SARAH HUSSEY,

TAMBOUR WORKER and EMBROIDERER, at Mr. Kimble's, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, the door above Daniel Clymer's, Eſq;

WHERE ſhe teaches young ladies the Tambour and Embroidery in gold and ſilver, ſheneal, ſilk and cotton; the open work in muſlins, and elegance of ſhading; to ſpangle and pearl, &c. for Twenty Shillings per month. Grown ladies may be taught at their own houſes. Any lady that will pleaſe to favor her with that honor, may depend upon her beſt endeavours to pleaſe, particularly in propriety of ſhading and elegance of deſign. Frames, needles and caſes are provided for that purpoſe.

Ladies gowns, ruffles, aprons, work bags, and fire ſcreens, worked very cheap; alſo ſhoes worked for one Dollar a pair.

Likewiſe Gentlemen's mourning cloaths embroidered, and waiſtcoats worked in tambour from £3 to £10 in gold, and without from £3 to 15ſ. buttons embroidered elegantly for Gentlemen's cloaths, &c.

N. B. Tambour waiſtcoats waſhed in a particular manner, to prevent the colours from fading, and ladies muſlins waſhed and clear ſtarched.

DANIEL DUCHEMIN,

At LEBANON, near PHILADELPHIA,

PURPOSES keeping coffee, tea of the beſt, oyſters, beef a-la-mode, beef-ſtakes, &c. for ſuch Ladies and Gentlemen as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom for the winter ſeaſon: He has alſo provided himſelf with two good chaiſes, and a ſleigh and horſes, to take company back that may reſort his houſe, when the weather permits, without any charge for the ſaid chaiſes or ſleigh.

N. B. The ſaid DUCHEMIN has a great variety of garden ſeed of his own produce, which he will warrant, to ſell on reaſonable terms.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN Peruke-maker and Hairdreſſer, that is well acquainted with the buſineſs in general, would be ſober and attentive, and not give his employer the diſagreeable trouble of making ſtoppages for loſt time. Such a perſon may hear of a place (wherein he may have a ſeat of work for a conſiderable time) by applying to the Printer.

Baltimore, November 8, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on immediately, being a moſt excellent ſtand for an Inn,

A GOOD brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtables, &c. with ten acres of land in Harford-town, (formerly Buſh) Harford county, Maryland; the houſe ſtands on the ſide of the poſt road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is well calculated, and it is ſuppoſed there is not at this time a better ſtand and opening on the continent for a good Inn. The purchaſer may have any reaſonable credit for the whole or part of the purchaſe money as he chuſes, on giving ſecurity.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a plantation conſiſting of one hundred acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-houſe and ſome out-houſes, with a very good orchard, about five miles from Harford and a mile from the Lower Croſs Roads and Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe in Harford county. Reaſonable credit will be given. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS MILLER, in Harford, or in Baltimore to

JAMES CHRISTIE, Jun.

N. B. If theſe places are not ſold in two months they may be rented by applying as above.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 170.

DUNLAP's

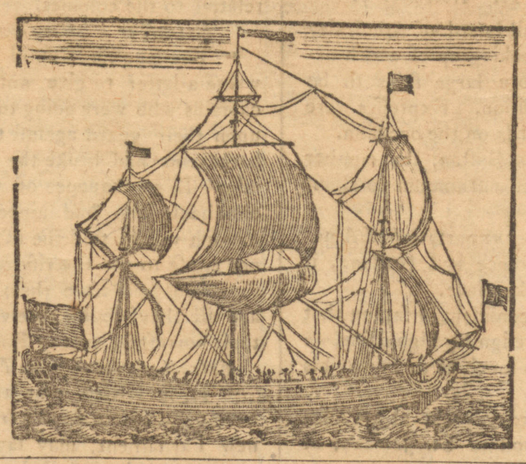
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1775.



The following is the PETITION of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhodé-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves and the inhabitants of thoſe colonies, who have deputed us to repreſent them in General Congreſs, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A ſtanding army has been kept in theſe colonies, ever ſince the concluſion of the late war, without the conſent of our Aſſemblies; and this army, with a conſiderable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the Commander in Chief, and, under him, of the Brigadiers General, has, in time of peace, been rendered ſupreme in all the civil Governments in America

The Commander in Chief of all your Majeſty's forces in North-America has, in time of peace, been appointed Governor of a Colony.

The charges of uſual offices have been greatly encreaſed, and new, expenſive, and oppreſſive, offices have been multiplied.

The Judges of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts are empowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects condemned by themſelves.

The Officers of the Cuſtoms are impowered to break open and enter houſes, without the authority of any civil Magiſtrate, founded on legal information.

The Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made intirely dependant on one part of the Legiſlature for their ſalaries, as well as for the duration of their commiſſions.

Counſellors, holding their commiſſions during pleaſure, exerciſe legiſlative authority.

Humble and reaſonable Petitions from the Repreſentatives of the people have been fruitleſs.

The Agents of the people have been diſcountenanced, and Governors have been inſtructed to prevent the payment of their ſalaries.

Aſſemblies have been frequently and injuriouſly diſſolved, and Commerce burthened with many uſeleſs and oppreſſive reſtrictions.

By ſeveral acts of Parliament made in the fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth years of your Majeſty's Reign, duties are impoſed on us, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and the powers of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our conſent; the trial by jury, in many civil caſes, is aboliſhed; enormous forfeitures are incurred for ſlight offences; vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages to which they are juſtly liable, and oppreſſive ſecurity is required from owners before they are allowed to defend their rights.

Both Houſes of Parliament have reſolved, that the Coloniſts may be tried in England for offences alleged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a Statute paſſed in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the Eighth; and in conſequence thereof attempts have been made to enforce that Statute.

A Statute was paſſed in the twelfth year of your Majeſty's reign, directing that perſons charged with committing any offence therein deſcribed, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the ſame in any ſhire or county within the realm, whereby inhabitants of theſe colonies may, in ſundry caſes by that Statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, an act was paſſed for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, another impowering the Governor of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay to ſend perſons indicted for murder in that province to another colony, or even to Great-Britain, for trial, whereby ſuch offenders may eſcape legal puniſhment; a third for altering the chartered conſtitution of government in that province; and a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, aboliſhing the Engliſh and reſtoring the French Laws, whereby great numbers of Britiſh freemen are ſubject to the latter, and eſtabliſhing an abſolute government and the Roman Catholic Religion throughout thoſe vaſt regions that border on the weſterly and northerly boundaries of the free proteſtant Engliſh ſettlements; and a fifth for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America.

To a Sovereign who "*glories in the name of Briton*," the bare recital of theſe acts muſt, we preſume, juſtify the loyal ſubjects who fly to the foot of his throne, and implore his clemency for protection againſt them.

From this deſtructive ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration, adopted ſince the concluſion of the late war, have flowed thoſe diſtreſſes, dangers, fears, and jealouſies, that overwhelm your Majeſty's dutiful Coloniſts with affliction; and we defy our moſt ſubtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies; from an earlier period, or from other cauſes than we have aſſigned; had they proceeded on our part from a reſtleſs levity of temper, unjuſt impulſes of ambition, or artful ſuggeſtions of ſeditious perſons, we ſhould merit the approbrious terms frequently beſtowed on us by thoſe we revere. But, ſo far from promoting innovations, we have only oppoſed them, and can be charged with no offence, unleſs it be one to receive injuries and be ſenſible of them.

Had our Creator been pleaſed to give us exiſtence in a land of ſlavery, the ſenſe of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit; but, thanks be to his adorable goodneſs, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our rights under the auſpices of your royal anceſtors, whoſe family was ſeated on the Britiſh throne to reſcue and ſecure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and deſpotiſm of a ſuperſtitious and inexorable tyrant. Your Majeſty, we are confident, juſtly rejoices, that your title to the Crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wiſdom muſt approve the ſenſibility that teaches your ſubjects anxiouſly to guard the bleſſing they received from divine providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact which elevated the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick to the imperial dignity it now poſſeſſes.

The apprehenſion of being degraded into a ſtate of ſervitude from the pre-eminent rank of Engliſh freemen, while our minds retain the ſtrongeſt love of liberty, and clearly foreſee the miſeries preparing for us and our poſterity, excites emotions in our hearts, which, though we cannot deſcribe, we ſhould not wiſh to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as ſubjects in the manner we do, ſilence would be diſloyalty. By giving this faithful information we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquility of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your Majeſty, and regard for the preſervation of ourſelves and our poſterity, the primary obligations of nature and of ſociety, command us to entreat your royal attention, and, as your Majeſty enjoys the ſignal diſtinction of reigning over freemen we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be diſpleaſing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on thoſe deſigning and dangerous men who, daringly interpoſing themſelves between your royal perſon and your faithful ſubjects, and for ſeveral years paſt inceſſantly employed to diſſolve the bonds of ſociety, by abuſing your Majeſty's authority, miſrepreſenting your American ſubjects, and proſecuting the moſt deſperate and irritating projects of oppreſſion, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulated injuries, too ſevere to be any longer tolerable, to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe by our complaints.

Theſe ſentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your Majeſty's ſervice. Yet ſo greatly have we been miſrepreſented, that a neceſſity has been alledged of taking our property from us without our conſent "to defray the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government, and the defence, protection, and ſecurity of the colonies." But we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that ſuch proviſion has been and will be made for defraying the two firſt articles, as has been and ſhall be judged, by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral colonies, juſt and ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances; and for the defence, protection, and ſecurity of the colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, as they earneſtly deſire may be immediately done, would be fully ſufficient at leaſt in time of peace; and in caſe of war, your faithful coloniſts will be ready and willing, as they ever have been when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to your Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies, and raiſing forces. Yielding to no Britiſh ſubjects, in affectionate attachment to your Majeſty's perſon, family and government, we too dearly prize that privilege of expreſſing that attachment, by thoſe proofs which are honourable to the Prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to reſign it to any body of men upon earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet, the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we ſhould at this time have been peaceably, chearfully, and uſefully employed in recommending ourſelves by every teſtimony of devotion to your Majeſty, and of veneration to the ſtate from which we derive our origin. But though now expoſed to unexpected and unnatural ſcenes of diſtreſs by a contention with that nation, on whoſe parental guidance on all important affairs, we have hitherto with filial reverence conſtantly truſted, and therefore can derive no inſtruction in our preſent unhappy and perplexing circumſtances from any former experience; yet we doubt not, the purity of our intention and the integrity of our conduct will juſtify us at that grand tribunal before which all mankind muſt ſubmit to judgment.

We aſk but for peace, liberty, and ſafety. We wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit the grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great-Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain.

Filled with ſentiments of duty to your Majeſty, and of affection to our parent ſtate, deeply impreſſed by our education, and ſtrongly confirmed by our reaſon; and anxious to evince the ſincerity of theſe diſpoſitions, we preſent this petition, only to obtain redreſs of grievances, and relief from fears and jealouſies, occaſioned by the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations adopted ſince the cloſe of the late war, for raiſing a revenue in America, extending the powers of courts of admiralty, and vice admiralty, trying perſons in Great-Britain for offences alledged to be committed in America, affecting the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, and altering the government, and extending the limits of Quebec, by the abolition of which ſyſtem, the harmony between Great-Britain and theſe colonies, ſo neceſſary to the happineſs of both, and ſo ardently deſired by the latter, and uſual intercourſes will be immediately reſtored.

In the magnanimity and juſtice of your Majeſty and Parliament, we confide for a redreſs of our other grievances, truſting, that when the cauſes of our apprehenſions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accuſtomed in our happier days to enjoy. For appealing to that Being who thoroughly ſearches the hearts of his creatures, we ſolemnly profeſs, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending deſtruction.

Permit us then, moſt gracious Sovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmoſt humility to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whoſe pure religion our enemies are undermining, for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your ſubjects happy, and keeping them united; for the intereſt of your family depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it, for the ſafety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almoſt unavoidable dangers and diſtreſſes. That your Majeſty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the ſame bands of law, loyalty, faith and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not ſuffer the tranſcendent relation formed by theſe ties, to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, that, if attained, never can compenſate for the calamities through which they muſt be gained.

We therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty, that your royal authority and interpoſition may be uſed for our relief, and that a gracious anſwer may be given to this petition.

That your Majeſty may enjoy every felicity, through a long and glorious reign, over loyal and happy ſubjects, and that your deſcendants may inherit your proſperity and dominions, till time ſhall be no more, is, and always will be, our ſincere and fervent prayer.

ANNAPOLIS, *Jan.* 12.

By the Committee for Anne-Arundel County, and City of Annapolis, December 24, 1774.

A LETTER from the Committee of Philadelphia, with one from Thomas Charles Williams to that, and another to this Committee, were read and conſidered, and thereupon it is reſolved, that the conceſſions of the ſaid Thomas Charles Williams, contained in his ſaid letters, are not preciſe or full, and therefore not ſatisfactory.

RESOLVED, That upon an acknowledgment being made in writing by the ſaid Thomas Charles Williams, and inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, that after he had knowledge of the reſolutions of this county and city, and after the Merchants of this province had declined to import Tea, he, with deſign to avail himſelf of an advantage from an expected ſcarcity of that article, imported Tea into this province, and that he thereby, as far as ſuch example would influence, ſupported the aſſumed power of Parliament to tax America, and endangered the rights and liberties of America:—That he is ſincerely ſorry for his offence, that he will not commit the leaſt infringement of the Continental Aſſociation, or any reſolution of this province, but will contribute his aſſiſtance to the ſupport of the American oppoſition; it is the opinion of this Committee, that no further proceedings ought to be had againſt him.

Teſt. true Copy. JOHN DUCKETT, *Cl. Com.*
THOMAS FRENCH, Jun.
JOHN PURVIANCE.

I, the above named Thomas C. Williams, do hereby certify, that the above reſolve is publiſhed at my deſire, and as a proof of my acquieſcence therein, I do hereby give my aſſent to the ſeveral engagements therein required of me; witneſs my hand, this ſecond day of January, 1775.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS.

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 16.

Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this province met here, agreeable to his Honour the Lieut. Governor's proclamation, but a ſufficiency of Members not appearing to make a Houſe, they adjourned from day to day until Friday, when his Honour was pleaſed to open the ſixth ſeſſion with the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Aſſembly,

I THINK it unneceſſary at this time particularly to recommend to your attention the ordinary buſineſs of the Legiſlature; whatever may be found conducive to the dignity of his Majeſty's government, or the happineſs of his people in this colony, I ſhall chearfully promote.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

The ſupport of his Majeſty's government, and other allowances for his ſervice, I doubt not you will readily provide for.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

We cannot ſufficiently lament the preſent diſordered ſtate of the Colonies. The diſpute between Great-Britain and her American dominions, is now brought to the moſt alarming criſis, and fills every humane breaſt with the deepeſt affliction. It is to you, Gentlemen, in this anxious moment, that your country looks up for council; and on you it, in a great meaſure, depends to reſcue her from evils of the moſt ruinous tendency. Exert yourſelves then with the firmneſs becoming your important office. If your conſtituents are diſcontented and apprehenſive, examine their complaints with calmneſs and deliberation, and determine upon them with an honeſt impartiality. If you find them to be well grounded, purſue the means of redreſs which the conſtitution has pointed out: Supplicate the Throne, and our moſt gracious Sovereign will hear and relieve you with paternal tenderneſs. But I entreat you, as you regard the happineſs of your country, to diſcountenance every meaſure which may increaſe our diſtreſs: And anxious for the re-eſtabliſhment of harmony, with that power with which you are connected by the ties of blood, religion, intereſt and duty, prove yourſelves, by your conduct on this occaſion, earneſtly ſolicitous for a cordial and permanent reconciliation.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Aſſembly,

In the abſence of our moſt worthy Governor in chief, no leſs diſtinguiſhed by his extenſive abilities than his zeal for the honour of the Crown and his affection for the people of this province, and at ſo critical a conjuncture, it gives me great conſolation that I can repoſe the utmoſt confidence in your wiſdom, your attachment to the conſtitution, and your regard for the intereſt of the Britiſh empire. And you may be aſſured that my moſt ſtrenuous efforts ſhall be exerted to co-operate with you, in reſtoring that tranquility which muſt be the ardent deſire of every wiſe, virtuous and loyal ſubject.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 23.

The Speech of his Excellency Governor Franklin, to both Houſes, at the opening of the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, at Perth-Amboy, on the 13th of January, 1775.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

ALTHOUGH not more than ten months have elapſed ſince your laſt meeting in General Aſſembly, yet as there are ſeveral matters of importance which require the particular attention of the legiſlature, I have thought it proper to give you as early an opportunity of tranſacting the publick buſineſs as was conſiſtent with your conveniency.

Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The ſupport of government having been expired ever ſince the firſt of October, I muſt recommend that matter to your early conſideration.

The Barrack Maſter's accounts for the expenditure of the money granted laſt year for the ſupply of the King's troops ſhall be laid before you as ſoon as they can be prepared.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly.

It would argue not only a great want of duty to his Majeſty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were I, on this occaſion, to paſs over in ſilence the late alarming tranſactions in this and the neighbouring colonies, or not endeavour to prevail on you to exert yourſelves in preventing thoſe miſchiefs to this country, which, without your timely interpoſition, will, in all probability be the conſequence.

It is not for me to decide on the particular merits of the diſpute between Great-Britain and her Colonies, nor do I mean to cenſure thoſe who conceive themſelves aggrieved for aiming at a redreſs of their grievances. It is a duty they owe themſelves, their counrry, and their poſterity.

All that I would wiſh to guard you againſt, is the giving any countenance or encouragement to that deſtructive mode of proceeding which has been unhappily adopted in part by ſome of the inhabitants in this colony, and has been carried ſo far in others as totally to ſubvert their former conſtitution. It has already ſtruck at the authority of one of the branches of the legiſlature in a particular manner. And, if you, Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, ſhould give your approbation to tranſactions of this nature, you will do as much as lies in your power to deſtroy that form of government of which you are an important part, and which it is your duty by all lawful means to preſerve. To you, your conſtituents have intruſted a peculiar guardianſhip of their rights and privileges. You are their legal Repreſentatives, and you cannot, without a manifeſt breach of your truſt, ſuffer any body of men in this or any of the other provinces, to uſurp and exerciſe any of the powers veſted in you by the conſtitution. It behoves you particularly, who muſt be conſtitutionally ſuppoſed to ſpeak the ſenſe of the people

at large, to be extremely cautious in consenting to any act whereby you may engage them as parties in, and make them answerable for, measures which may have a tendency to involve them in difficulties far greater than those they aim to avoid.

Besides, there is not, Gentlemen, the least necessity, consequently there will not be the least excuse, for your running any such risks, on the present occasion. If you are really disposed to represent to the King any inconveniences you conceive yourselves to lie under, or to make any propositions on the present state of America, I can assure you from the best authority, that such representations or propositions will be properly attended to, and certainly have greater weight coming from each Colony in it's separate capacity, than in a channel, of the propriety and legality of which there may be much doubt.

You have now pointed out to you, Gentlemen, two roads:—one evidently leading to peace, happiness, and a restoration of the publick tranquility;—the other inevitably conducting you to anarchy, misery, and all the horrors of a civil war. Your wisdom, your prudence, your regard for the true interests of the people, will be best known when you have shewn to which road you give the preference. If to the former, you will probably afford satisfaction to the moderate, the sober, and the discreet part of your constituents. If to the latter, you will perhaps for a time, give pleasure to the warm, the rash and the inconsiderate among them, who, I would willingly hope, violent as is the temper of the present times, are not even now the majority. But it may be well for you to remember, should any calamity hereafter befal them, from your compliance with their inclinations, instead of pursuing, as you ought, the dictates of your judgment, that the consequences of their returning to a proper sense of their conduct may prove deservedly fatal to yourselves.

I shall say no more at present on this disagreeable subject, but only to repeat an observation I made to a former Assembly on a similar occasion. "Every "breach of the constitution, whether it proceeds "from the crown or the people, is, in it's effects, "equally destructive to the rights of both: It is "the duty, therefore, of those who are intrusted "with government, to be equally careful in guarding against encroachments from the one as the "other. But *it is* (says one of the wisest of men) *a "most infallible symptom of the dangerous State of liberty, when the chief men of a free country shew a "greater regard to popularity than to their own "judgment.*"

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

Council Chamber, Jan. 13, 1775.

The Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia received the following Letter from the Committee of Correspondence for York County.

GENTLEMEN,

"WE received your favour of the 23d ultimo, and presented the same to the Committee of this county on the Thursday following, when Deputies were chosen to meet the Deputies of the other counties in Provincial Congress, at Philadelphia, on the 23d instant.

"Though the Carlisle Court happens in the same week with the Congress, and though it is probable the weather will be unfavourable at that time, yet the Deputies are determined to be at the Congress, if the Susquehannah be passable.

"The inhabitants of this county have hitherto been unanimous in any steps taken towards the preservation of the liberties of this country; and seem resolved to carry into execution such further measures as may be directed in Provincial Congress.

We are, Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your humble servants,
JAMES SMITH,
York, January 7, 1775. JOSEPH DONALDSON,
THOMAS HARTLEY."

AT a meeting of the Deputies from the several townships in Cumberland county at Carlisle, on Wednesday the 4th day of January, 1775, the following Gentlemen were chosen a general County Committee for said county, viz.—John Allison, Elias Davison, James Johnston, Samuel Royer, James Maxwell, James Campbell, William M'Dowell, Thomas Baird, James Chambers, John Andrew, Joseph Armstrong, James M'Farlin, William Rannells, Samuel Culbertson, (4th) James Finly, James M'Cammon, John M'Clay, William Rippey, Robert Peoples, James Dunlop, Dr. John Calhoun, Joseph Brady, James Laughlin, Alexander Laughlin, William Sterrett, John Byers, William Clark, James Smith, John M'Clure, Robert Callender, Ephraim Blaine, William Thompson, William Moore, John Davis, Peter Smith, John Montgomery, John Armstrong, James Wilson, Robert Miller, William Irvine, Robert Magaw, Samuel Laird, James Pollock, Stephen Duncan, Jacob Sahler, Jonathan Hoge, Edward Morton, Francis Silver, John Caruthers, David Hoge, Thomas Fisher, Alexander Trendle, Hugh Laird, William M'Tier, Ludwick Brandt, William Richardson, Frederick Watt, Samuel Goudy, Francis West, George Robinson, Hugh Alexander, John Byers, James Blaine, Alexander Murray, John Stewart, William Arbuckle, Robert Walker, John Harris, James Purdy, James Gallagher, John M'Ilhatton, William Bratton, John Carmichael, Samuel Lyon, George Stewart, Robert Campbell, William Elliot, Philip M'Guire, David Elder, Leonard Pfautz, Joseph Martin, John Read, William Brown, John M'Dourell, Robert Lendrum.

JAMES WILSON was chosen Chairman.

The Chairman having opened the important design of the present meeting, the Committee came to the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved unanimously, That this Committee most heartily approve of the Association entered into and recommended by the General Congress; and are of opinion, that it is of the greatest importance, that it be carried faithfully into execution:—For this purpose they recommend, that the members of the several township Committees, within this county, tender a copy of the said Association to every freeholder and other inhabitant, within the several townships, to be subscribed by every such freeholder or inhabitant; and that the members of the said Committee make report to the meeting of the next County Committee of those, (if any) who shall refuse to subscribe the same.

Resolved unanimously, That James Wilson, Robert Magaw, and William Irvine, or any two of them, be and they are hereby appointed Delegates to represent this county, in the Provincial Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on Monday the twenty-third day of January instant.

Resolved unanimously, That James Wilson, John Armstrong, John Montgomery, Robert Miller, Robert Magaw, and William Irvine, or any three of them, be a Committee of Correspondence for this county.

Extract from the Minutes of the Committee,
ROBERT MAGAW, *Secretary.*

The ship Betsy, Captain Kyle, from Lisbon for this port, ran ashore on the Brandywine, in our Bay, on Thursday se'ennight, where she bilged, and is full of water.

By the ship MERMAID, *Capt.* HARFORD, *arrived at Charlestown, (South-Carolina) from London, we have the following advices.*

LONDON, *November* 7.

YESTERDAY a full board of Admiralty was held, at the breaking up of which orders were given for ten more large ships to be built with the utmost expedition. Expresses were sent to the several dock-yards on the occasion.

When the marines get to Boston, the number of forces within that district will amount to about 6,500 men.

A total stop to the further exportation of American beaver and furs to France and Holland, it is said, will very shortly take place.

Some people seem very confident in saying that Lord Mansfield will soon resign his high office, on account that the duty is so much as to impair his health.

Bets were laid on Saturday night at a Coffee House in the neighbourhood of St. James's, of three to two, that the American acts will be totally repealed by New-year's day next.

A storm is gathering in a fresh quarter on the continent: The late treaties between Russia and Hungary, are a convincing proof of the instability of foreign faith and the most ardent promises.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor was so much indisposed, that he saw no company. It is said the lack of beauties, at his feast on Wednesday, did not a little contribute thereto, though he was far from well before.

Mr. Wilkes is still in a very poor way; he had a slight touch of the palsy on Tuesday, and two physicians attended him, who gave him the best assistance in their power, consistent with his present situation: They allowed him to go in the procession but enjoined him to great regularity and attention. In consequence of which he rode in the procession with one side wrapped up in flannels, and he left Guildhall very early in the evening.

Nov. 12. Orders are sent to Ireland for two regiments on that establishment to be in readiness to embark on the first notice for North-America.

The proper estimates and accounts, for the service of the ensuing year, are now preparing in the different departments for the inspection of Parliament.

We hear that amongst the many regulations intended by a Great Personage to co-operate with the new Parliament, is the following: "That no man whatsoever shall enjoy at a time more than *one* Civil or Military command in the kingdom." By this constitutional regulation, the ambition and avarice of those who are now adding place to place, and sinecure to sinecure, will be cropped; whilst those who know they can possess but *one* at a time will naturally be forced upon an application, and a sufficiency in that to deserve a greater.

The following ships for his Majesty's service are upon the stocks in Woolwich yard, viz. two of 74, one of 64, and one of 28 guns. The last mentioned will be launched about Christmas.

Upon a late survey at the Tower it appears, that there have been delivered into his Majesty's ordnance at that place upwards of 60,000 muskets in the course of the two last years, which is a greater number than ever there was a demand for before in so short a time in peace.

The clerks in the Plantation-Office have been employed for this fortnight past in copying letters which passed between the Governor of New-England and Lord Dartmouth, to be laid before the Privy Council previous to the meeting of Parliament.

It is rumoured that the packet from New-York brought government some very disagreeable advices; and from the profound secrecy observed by all in the American departments of state, the report gains universal credit.

Nov. 14. There can scarcely be a stronger mark of discontent in a nation, and of their utter disapprobation of the measures of government, than to see the person whom the ministry persecuted with the most implacable malice, and endeavoured to destroy, promoted by the people to the highest offices and honours they can possibly bestow. A remarkable instance of this kind now presents itself: We at this time see the man against whom a most arbitrary ministry vowed eternal vengeance, and attempted by every malicious art and infamous proceeding to crush, elevated by the people to the first dignity of this metropolis, and also chosen to represent the first county in the kingdom. Need there be a more convincing proof than this, that the measures of such administration have been excessively odious and injurious to the people? Such an extraordinary token of national contempt of a ministry can scarcely be found in the annals of this kingdom; and if the persons who compose it were not hardened beyond all sense of shame, they would be struck with the disgrace and infamy of it, and retire into some corner of their country to hide their heads.

Nothing can more effectually shew the ignorance of the present ministry respecting the Americans, than their ideas of opposing them. There are no less than thirty thousand men, able, skilful, and willing to bear arms in the single province of South-Carolina. In commerce, only four articles I could specify, will, by a non-importation agreement now entered upon, make a difference of a million of money to this kingdom every year, from the single province of South-Carolina.

Saturday evening a messenger was sent from Lord Rochford's office with some important dispatches to Lord Stormont, his Majesty's Ambassador at the French Court.

It is said that a spirited memorial is now preparing, by order of the ministry, to be sent to the court of Spain, relative to the release of all the British subjects now confined in the Spanish dominions.

Yesterday morning came on before Lord Mansfield, and the Court of King's-Bench, the further hearing of an action brought against the Crown, for exacting a duty of four and an half per cent. on certain merchandize in the island of Grenada; when after the council had taken up above four hours in pleading, it was again agreed on by the Court to lie over for a further consideration. It is thought this matter cannot be properly adjusted, till something is decided on by Parliament, relative to the colonies.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Oct. 5.

"The English Consul who resides at Genoa, wrote a letter to give notice to all the English captains who were going to leave this port, to be upon their guard against the Algerines, as these barbarians had broke the peace with Great-Britain. In consequence of this intelligence, those merchants who had shipped any goods on board English vessels, told the captains, that as they did not chuse to run the risk of losing their property, they would not have them proceed on their voyage till they could receive some accounts from their correspondents in England."

Extract of a letter from Fontainbleau, Oct. 26.

"It is settled that those persons who may have occasion to appeal from the Arrets of the new Parliament, may lay their case before the old when it is installed, as was done formerly from the old Parliament to the Council. There are three or four very considerable, which will afford serious employment for this assembly. That of Mess. de la Chaliotatis against the Duke d'Aiquillon; des Vernons against the Count de Maurangies; that of Mademoisella Lechap against the Marquis de Montonirol; and that of M. the Count de Guignes, against the Brokers of Change-Alley, in London, and the Secretaries."

Nov. 15. Preparations are making at Lord Bute's house in South Audly street, as his Lordship sets out the beginning of next month for the south of France.

Instructions were sent a few days since to our Ambassador at Paris, to request the French Ministry to take proper methods for preventing the ships and vessels of that nation carrying on a contraband trade in any of the ports of America.

Last week large quantities of salt-petre were delivered from the tower to the masters of the powder mills who are under contract for government service.

Nov. 16. It is the opinion of the most intelligent and best informed at the west end of the town, that the ministry cannot keep together much longer in its present form; but whether the new arrangement will include in it the total overthrow of the Thane's power, or only turn out a compromise between the ins and outs, as in the well known revolutions which happened in administration in 1741 and 1756, a very few weeks will discover.

The Imperial Court, it is said, intends once more to establish an East-India Company at Ostend, accompanied with such advantages as must prove extremely detrimental to those of Great-Britain and the United Provinces.

By accounts from Hamburgh we learn, that the King of Prussia has notified to his several military Governors an immediate requisition of a certain number of recruits, in proportion to the extent of their respective districts or commandaries, amounting in the whole to 28,000. This is deemed a sure presage of an approaching rupture in the North of Europe.

An express arrived at the Secretary of State's office in the course of the last week from the Viceroy of a neighbouring kingdom, relative, it is said, to the defection of some of his stauncheft friends there.

The above misunderstanding is reported to have arisen from his refusing to submit to the making any alteration whatever in the late act for imposing *Stamp Duties* in that kingdom; though he had assured those who were at first most averse to the bill, that if they consented to give it their concurrence and support, that it was only meant as a bill of experiment, and should be amended in the first instance, and if necessary totally repealed.

The Cabinet has not been so compleatly embarrassed for these twenty years as at present; for if the American bills of last session should be repealed, the administration must not only come to pieces, but it will likewise involve in it the ruin of that power, which thirteen years unremitting endeavours have been employed to establish.

A correspondent who pretends to speak from the best authority assures us, that measures of the most lenient and conciliating nature, relative to our disputes with America, are already determined on, and that consequently all the views of a despairing vanquished faction will be totally defeated.

We hear an authentic list of the number of men of war built in foreign countries for the service of France and Spain, since the peace, distinguishing particulars, have actually been transmitted to our Ministry, (in order to be laid before the ensuing Parliament) by which it appears that the marine of those kingdoms have received a considerable addition during the last four years.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Lieutenant General James Murray, late Governor of Quebec, to be Lieutenant Governor of Minorca.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

OF LOVE OF COUNTRY.

THE Love of Country, or according to the modern phrase, Patriotism, is, as I understand, the term that distinguished constitutional preference for the people, among whom, and the soil on which a man first draws breath; a laudable prejudice growing up with him, and becoming insensibly so intimately interwoven with his nature, that it may well pass among those instincts, which serve as principles to act upon, without the trouble of enquiry into the rationality of the motives, and do yet no less strongly effect, as being implicite.

The end which Providence had in view to promote by suffering this sentiment to be so forcibly impressed upon the minds of men, is not very unobvious nor remote, being doubtless intended for the better preservation of the different societies into which the world was to be sub-divided, and to lessen the confusion and distress which the want of such attachment would unavoidably bring on from a perpetual tendency to renew an universal coalescence.

It was necessary that the inhabitants of this globe should be separated into different aggregations, one of the methods for preventing the return of such entire and dreadful depravation as had again proved incompatible with existence; nor is it at all improbable that to obviate this general calamity, the surface of the earth has been so broken into portions by intersecting seas and oceans; and the various regions of those portions divided from each other by broad rivers, as trenches, or barricaded with lofty ridges of mountains, as natural rampires. But since the avarice, ambition, and curiosity of the human race would certainly impel them to exert every effort to overcome these obstacles, the love of country steps in, by its attraction to lure the wanderers back again.

The Love of Country, like other good things of this life, is liable to woeful perversion, abuse and misapplication. This passion among the ancient Greeks and Romans was stained with a very strong tincture of vain glory even in the most virtuous periods of these states, and the sense of it obliterated and lost in the sink of ambition and avarice during the times of their wane and declension. In the former instance it flamed out into a furious thirst for the overthrow and destruction of every other nation; in the latter was nearly smothered and extinguished by the cold damps of the self-confined and baser propensions. Irritated by the wild suggestions of pride and ambition, it disturbs and destroys the tranquility of neighbouring countries; guided and moderated by reason is both contented and well calculated to defend its own; languid and drooping under the influence of luxury and debauch it leaves a state exposed to numberless disasters both from within and without the confines.

The many mad and outrageous pranks which have been played at times, by the blazing forth of this passion beyond the controul of the rational faculty, have contributed much to tinge its general character among the gay and dissolute with a touch of the ridiculous; for is there indeed any quality of the soul, for which so little allowance is made by a temper bent merely upon its own gratifications, as that in which a spark of generous disinterested affection may reside? To the owners of so corrupt an understanding, every thing which hath not an immediate reference to the pleasure of sense, appears but as an effusion of folly; they stand aghast at it as uncouth and unaccountable, wondering how so absurd a conceit could ever come into existence.

But with whatever lightness, whatever contempt, with whatever ridicule some people may treat the masculine ardour that warms the heart of a patriot, I insist that this endearing and benevolent passion, is the noblest which can be displayed in the transit of human life, and hath its grand source in that charity which forms every social connexion, and assuages the bitterness of our passage through this vale of anxiety to the gates of the grave.

A Nation, by the term, implies a people in a separate subsistence and community; therefore in a course of ages, the individuals, however numerous, which compose the whole, are all blended together in mutual consanguinity, streaming through a maze of interwoven channels continually meeting, and brought into union afresh by the perpetual admixture formed by marriage. Hence there actually exists a reciprocal relation among all the families of the same state, as traceable in thought, as if we saw this whole piece of Nature's weaving, with all its twinings and meanders, unravelled before us. Forgive me then, high pride of ancestry, if I assert that you have in your blood and descent more extensive relation to peasants, mechanicks, labourers (these being far more numerous) than to the noble and wealthy, and that, in despising such, you insult many of kin to yourself, and who perhaps, but for the ancient villainy of some more avaricious or cunning branch of your common genealogy, might have changed places with you.

The above circumstances being considered, can there be any wonder at the prevalency of this bias in uncorrupted minds? Is it not rather a passion so congenial to humanity, that to be void of it, one must be unnatural and kindless? It is founded upon the same ground with the duty that impels to provide for and succour our parents and offspring; and as far as it operates upon the disposition for the common weal in preference to mere self, so far may it be deemed the genuine love of country.

It is therefore highly reasonable that this sublime passion should be treated with reverence, and regarded with very serious approbation; for in every state, at the most elevated pitch of morality, in the full bloom of the most virtuous feelings, and when human nature most honoured itself, the benign and enlivening influences of the sense breathing forth a love for the respective community hath ever penetrated, warmed, and invigorated the whole political constitution of social government.

P.

CHARLES-TOWN, *(South-Carolina) Nov.* 29.

The General Assembly of this province met here on Tuesday last, according to prorogation, when his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased further to prorogue the same to Tuesday the 24th of January next.

Jan. 3. Captain George Cabot, who arrived here on the 29th ult. in 48 days from Cadiz, informs us, That a few days before he left that city, war was declared by Spain, both by sea and land, against the Emperor of Morocco.—On the 30th of Nov. in Lat. 28, Long. 34, Captain Cabot spoke the brig Rebecca, Capt. Hugh Cedar, belonging to Cape-Fear, 44 days out from Bristol, bound for St. Vincents.

BOSTON, *January* 12.

On Saturday evening last arrived in town from New-York, Samuel Kemble, Esq; who is appointed Secretary to his Excellency General Gage.

SALEM, *(New-England) Jan.* 3.

Laſt Wedneſday night, being very ſtormy, a ſchooner commanded by Capt. Deniſon of Cape-Anne, and bound to the Weſt-Indies, which ſailed but the day before, was, by the violence of the wind, drove again into the bay, and was caſt away near Scituate, by which the veſſel was loſt and ſix of the men drowned, among whom was the Captain and the Mate.

NEW-YORK, *January* 18.

To the HONORABLE
CADWALLADER COLDEN, Eſq;

His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-York, and the Territories thereon depending in America.

The humble Addreſs of His Majeſty's Council for the Province of New-York.

May it pleaſe your Honor,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the council for the province of New-York, return you our thanks for your ſpeech.

The utility and neceſſity of promoting his Majeſty's ſervice, and the felicity of the colony, are ſo apparent, that you may be aſſured of our ready concurrence, in every meaſure friendly to thoſe important and inſeperable objects.

Attached—moſt affectionately and inviolably attached to the honor and intereſt of the King; zealouſly concerned for the proſperity and glory of Great-Britain and her dependances; and impreſſed by a due ſenſe of the innumerable benefits, flowing from an harmonious connection between the ſeveral branches of the empire, we cannot look at that awful precipice to which the unnatural diſcords between the parent ſtate and her Colonies, are tending, without horror and conſternation.

In controverſies turning upon principles of the deepeſt policy, and of ſuch amazing magnitude, as to involve the provinces in the moſt diſtreſſing perplexities, the glorious work of reſtoring the common tranquility, and eſtabliſhing an intimate and permanent union between all the parts of the empire, muſt (under God) ultimately depend upon the wiſdom and benignity of the crown, and the juſtice and magnanimity of the Britiſh nation.

Gladly ſhall we ſeize every opportunity, to effect a reconciliation between countries whoſe intereſts are ſo inſeparable, that the true patriot of either muſt be a real friend to both: And while the means to this deſirable end, employ the councils of the nation, our moſt vigorous efforts ſhall be ſteadily exerted, to prevent the deſtructive conſequences of anarchy and confuſion.

It affords us great relief in this critical hour, to find your Honor heartily diſpoſed to promote the ſame ſalutary deſigns: And it adds to our conſolation, that in ſo alarming a conjuncture, this Colony has, in her chief Governor an advocate near the throne, upon whoſe diſtinguiſhed abilities, and active and generous benevolence, men of all ranks amongſt us rely, with the firmeſt confidence, for a true and faithful repreſentation of our condition and character.

By order of the Council,
DANIEL HORSEMANDEN, *Speaker.*

Council-Chamber, Jan. 18, 1775.

HIS HONOR'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you for this addreſs. It will give me pleaſure to convey to the Throne theſe warm expreſſions of your loyalty and attachment to our gracious Sovereign; and your ſolicitude for the glory of the Britiſh empire.

While we, with confidence, rely on his Majeſty's wiſdom and paternal affection, and the juſtice and magnanimity of the nation, for reſtoring harmony among the various parts of the empire, our utmoſt efforts are neceſſary to prevent the deſtructive conſequences of anarchy and Confuſion.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

TO THE HONORABLE
CADWALLADER COLDEN, Eſq;

His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Colony of *New-York*, and the territories thereon depending in *America*.

The humble addreſs of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the ſaid Colony.

May it pleaſe your Honor,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the General Aſſembly of the Colony of *New York*, beg leave to return your Honor our moſt hearty thanks for your ſpeech.

The aſſurances your Honor has given us of cheerfully promoting whatever may be conducive to the dignity of his Majeſty's government, and the happineſs of the people in this Colony, merit our moſt grateful acknowledgments.

The proviſion for the ſupport of his Majeſty's government, and the neceſſary allowances for his ſervice, ſhall be the objects of our attention; together with the ordinary buſineſs of the ſeſſion.

Affected with the deepeſt concern, by the diſtreſſed ſtate of the Colonies, and impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the fatal conſequences attending the unhappy diſpute between *Great-Britain and his Majeſty's American Dominions*, we feel the moſt afflicting anxiety at this alarming criſis. Fully convinced that the happineſs of our conſtituents depends greatly on the *wiſdom of our preſent meaſures*, we ſhall exerciſe the important truſt they have repoſed in us, with firmneſs and fidelity; AND WITH CALMNESS AND DELIBERATION, PURSUE THE MOST PROBABLE MEANS TO OBTAIN A REDRESS OF OUR GRIEVANCES; and it affords us the higheſt ſatisfaction to hear, from your Honor, that our moſt gracious ſovereign will be attentive to the complaints of his American ſubjects, and ready, with paternal tenderneſs, to grant us relief. Anxious for the intereſt and happineſs of our country, and earneſtly ſollicitous for the re-eſtabliſhment of harmony with *Great-Britain*, we ſhall diſcountenance every meaſure which may tend to increaſe our diſtreſs; and, by our conduct, ſhew ourſelves truly deſirous of a cordial and permanent reconciliation with our Parent kingdom.

The abſence of our moſt worthy Governor in Chief, whoſe upright conduct ſo deſervedly acquired him the affections of the colony, will, we have the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect, be leſs ſenſibly felt from the wiſe adminiſtration of his experienced ſucceſſor. The confidence your Honor has been pleaſed to repoſe in our attachment to our happy conſtitution, and our regard for the intereſt and proſperity of the Britiſh empire, demands the exertion of our moſt ſtrenuous efforts to co-operate with you in endeavouring to reſtore the tranquility ſo ardently deſired by all true friends to the Mother Country and the Colonies.

By order of the General Aſſembly
JOHN CRUGER, *Speaker.*

Aſſembly Chamber, Jan 20, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 23.

On Saturday laſt, after a few days illneſs, died in the 54th year of his age, univerſally lamented, THOMAS LAWRENCE, Eſq; *Vendue-Maſter*, one of the *Aldermen* and ſome time *Mayor* of this city, which offices he filled with unſullied reputation. In ſhort, benevolence marked his character, and virtue in him wore her moſt amiable dreſs, being conſtantly exerciſed in love towards his family, uprightneſs in his dealings, ſincerity in his friendſhips, chearfulneſs in his converſation and an earneſt deſire to promote peace and happineſs around him. His remains will be interred this afternoon, in the family-vault, in Chriſt-Church burying ground.

Capt. Greenway from Briſtol, on the 21ſt of November, in lat. 33: 27, long. 34: 6, ſpoke Capt. Shaw, in a ſhip from Liverpool for Africa, out four weeks: On the 23d, in lat. 32: 26, long. 35: 15, ſpoke Capt. M'Kinſey, in a ſhip from Cork for Barbados, out eigteen days: On the 25th, in lat 29: 54, long. 37: 39, ſpoke Capt. Collins, in a ſhip from Jerſey for the Bay of Honduras, out thirty days: On the 14th ult. in lat. 29: 13, long. 70: 3, ſpoke Capt. Stiles, in a ſchooner from Georgia for St. Vincents, out fourteen days: On the 24th, in lat. 37: 17, long. 69: 23, ſpoke Capt. Cales, in a ſloop belonging to Cape May, from Antigua for this port, out eighteen days, and had ſprung his maſt: On the 25th, in lat. 38: 1, long. 73: 28, ſpoke the brig Catherine, Capt. Rockſbe, from Rhode-Iſland for Jamaica, out four days; the ſame day ſpoke a ſchooner from Rhode-Iſland for Hiſpaniola, out five days: On the 26th, in lat. 38, long. 74: 21, ſpoke Capt. Bickerton, in a ſhip from this port for Londonderry, out fourteen days: And on the 28th, 30 leagues N. W. by W. of Cape Henlopen, ſpoke Capt. Barry, in a ſhip from this port for Briſtol, out one day, all well.

Governor Wentworth, of New-Hampſhire, has, with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, iſſued a proclamation for the apprehending the perſons who broke open the magazine in Caſtle William and Mary, and carried off the gunpowder, cannon and ſmall arms.

READING, *January* 16, 1775.

To the FARMERS of BERKS COUNTY.

THE Committee of the county of Berks, having conſidered the aſſociation of the Butchers of this town not to kill any ſheep whatſoever until the firſt day of May next, take the liberty earneſtly to recommend to the inhabitants of this county, not to ſell any ſheep whatſoever to any Butcher, from Philadelphia or elſewhere, 'til the firſt day of May. The preſerving of Wool being an object of the greateſt conſequence, the Committee flatter themſelves that the Farmers will chearfully obſerve this recommendation: And as the Committee will meet in Reading on Tueſday the 14th day of February next, if any inhabitants have any objections to make to the meaſure hereby recommended, ſuch inhabitants are requeſted to attend the Committee to make their objection, that the ſame may be maturely conſidered.

Any perſon having Wool which he cannot diſpoſe of in the country, may bring it to the houſe of Mr. Mark Bird, in Reading, who will give 14d. per lb. for any quantity.

By order of the Committee,
JONATHAN POTTS, Secretary.

Newtown, Bucks-County, Jan. 16*th*, 1775.

A LARGE majority of the Committee choſen in ſaid county on the 15th of December laſt, in purſuance of notice for that purpoſe given, this day aſſembled in ſaid town, and unanimouſly choſe JOSEPH HART, Eſq; Chairman, and JOHN CHAPMAN Clerk.

The Committee then taking into conſideration the meaſures recommended by the Continental Congreſs for the redreſs of American grievances, entered into the following reſolves unanimouſly.

1ſt. That we highly approve of the pacific meaſures recommended by the Continental Congreſs, for the redreſs of American grievances, and do hereby render our unfeigned thanks to the worthy Gentlemen who compoſed that auguſt Aſſembly, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them.

2d. That we hold ourſelves bound in juſtice to ourſelves, our poſterity, our King and our country, ſtrictly to obſerve and keep the aſſociation of ſaid Congreſs, eſpecially as it is recommended to us by the united voice of our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, and as a Committee will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to have it carried into execution.

3d. That we hold it as our bounden duty, both as chriſtians and as countrymen, to contribute towards the relief and ſupport of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton, now ſuffering in the general cauſe of all the colonies; and we do hereby recommend the raiſing a ſum of money for that purpoſe, to every inhabitant or taxable in this county, as ſoon as poſſible.

The Committee then taking into conſideration a late reſolve of the Committee of the city of Philadelphia, ſetting forth an abſolute neceſſity that the Committees of the Counties of this Province or their Deputies be requeſted to meet together in Provincial Convention on the twenty-third day of January inſtant, cannot conceive from any information we have had, the neceſſity of ſuch Provincial Convention, or that any good effects can be produced thereby, towards carrying into execution the aſſociation ſo clearly pointed out to us by the Continental Congreſs.

Voted, That Joſeph Hart, John Wilkinſon, Henry Wynkoop, Joſeph Watſon, and John Chapman, or any three of them, be a Committee of Correſpondence; and that Henry Wynkoop be Treaſurer to receive ſuch charitable donations as may be collected in purſuance of the third reſolve of this Committee.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Clerk.

*** The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Three o'clock, at the State-Houſe.

We hear the PROVINCIAL CONVENTION will be opened this day, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the State-Houſe.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Catherine, J. Barron, London.
Snow York, G. Carr, Swanzey.
Brig Polly, W. Greenway, Briſtol.
Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Barbados.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, Dominica.
Sch. Happy Return, P. Amiel, Hiſpaniola.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Brig Conolly, J. Blyth, Quebec.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Nancy, T. Crooker, Jamaica.
Ship Belle, T. Jones, Ditto.
Brig Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax.
Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Liſbon.
Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Falmouth.
Ship Albion, T. Crippen, Liverpool.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Cadiz.
Sloop Maria, S. Balle, London.
Ship Pennſylvania Packet, P. Oſborn, Ditto.
Ship Liberty, J. Scott, Ditto.
Brig Matty, C. Cragg, Dublin.
Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingworth, Dominica.
Sch. Sally and Jenny, J. Sands, St. Lucia.
Ship Friendſhip, T. Iann, Liſbon.
Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, Barbados.
Sch. Dolphin, H. Smith, Antigua.
Brig Endeavour, J. Caldwell, Londonderry.
Snow Polly, J. Gourly, Virginia.
Sloop Jenny, D. Badger, Ditto.
Ship Myrtilla, J. Caton, Ditto.
Brig John, J. Aſhmead, Barbados.
Sch. Peggy, J. Elliott, Virginia.
Sch. Betſy, R. Benger, Barbados.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

THE MIDDLE LINE; or an Attempt to furniſh ſome HINTS for ending the DIFFERENCES ſubſiſting between GREAT-BRITAIN and the COLONIES.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Elfrith's Alley, in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 18th inſt. (January) a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, carries his head low, has a large blaze in his face, and a remarkable hard ſwelling above the fetlock joint of his near hind leg; had cart-harneſs on, and was left but a few minutes faſtened to a poſt before the driver returned. Whoever takes the trouble to reſtore the horſe and harneſs to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges; or if ſtolen, the above Reward, on conviction of the thief, paid by

HENRY HILL.

BOARDING and LODGING for a few BOYS, in a genteel family, and in a healthy commodious part of the town. Enquire of the Printer.

N. B. To be let for the ſummer ſeaſon, or longer, a very pleaſant Country Houſe, &c. on Waſſahickon Road, near four miles from town.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

IF the perſon who came into Doctor HARRIS's entry laſt Saturday night, and took a large ſilver SOUP SPOON, marked R. H. H. from a little boy, will bring it back, and whatever elſe he ſtole at the ſame time, he may prevent himſelf from being more publicly expoſed.

Silverſmiths, or any to whom it may be offered for ſale, are requeſted to ſtop it.

BARLEY.

ANY Perſons willing to contract for raiſing a quantity of BARLEY, (not leſs than four hundred buſhels) are deſired to apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Engliſh ſervant GIRL, ſold for no fault, who has three years and ſeven months to ſerve, and can be well recommended for her honeſty. Enquire of the Printer.

THOMAS DUGGAN, who came to Philadelphia in May, 1773, and lived within three miles of Lancaſter, in the county of Lancaſter, in March, 1774, is requeſted by his wife BRIDGET DUGGAN, who came to Baltimore, in Maryland, in December laſt, to write to her, and let her know where he is: And her brother, HENRY ROARK, who alſo came to Philadelphia about three years ago, and lived with Mr. Jonathan Adams, ſnuff-maker and tobacconiſt, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, is deſired alſo to write to her, directing to Mr. David Ruſk, Inn-keeper, in Baltimore.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST on Thurſday the fifth inſt. (January) at Sarum Forge, or between that and the Black Horſe, a ſilver WATCH, maker's name Francis Peacock, London. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to Mr. JOB FALLOWS, at the ſaid Forge, or to Mr. ALEXANDER BARTRAM, in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above Reward.

THE Subſcriber, living in George Town, Maryland, being in a bad ſtate of health, and thereby unable to follow buſineſs, would lett, ſell, or join in partnerſhip with any perſon willing to undertake the management of the ſame, his dwelling houſe and mill, and ſome privileges on a farm adjoining the mill, with 20 acres of land, on which there is ſome meadow: The dwelling-houſe has three rooms above and three below, a palled garden, and kitchen, oven, milk-houſe, meat houſe, a large ſtable and carriage-houſe, and a coopers ſhop and dwelling-houſe; a large mill-houſe calculated for merchant or country buſineſs, with two pair of ſtones, one pair burrs and the other cullins, and every other neceſſary, ſituated in a fine wheat country in Kent county, Maryland, about two miles and an half from George Town, on Saſſafras River, twelve miles from Cheſter Town, twenty miles from Duck Creek Landing, and eighteen miles from Apoquinimink Landing. For terms apply to

PEREGRINE BROWN.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL,

Manufactured by W. HUMPHREYS, of an excellent quality, and warranted equal to Engliſh, to be SOLD in bliſter, faggot, or flat bars ſuitable for carriage ſprings, by

Uriah Woolman and *B. Shoemaker*,
In Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA.

Cheſter, January 20, 1775.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of Orphans Court, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on the 24th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, the valuable MERCHANT MILLS and SAW MILL of the late JOHN COX, deceaſed, with a half-breaſt water wheel 11 feet head and fall, two pair of ſtones, one whereof is burrs, 4 feet and an inch diameter, of the very beſt quality, double geared; the other is good country ſtones, 4 feet diameter, ſingle geared, with three boulting cheſts and cloths which go by water, two whereof are new, one uſed and anſwers exceeding well for griſts and country work, the others for boulting ſuperfine, and are proved to be of the beſt quality; the cheſt for ſuperfine will eaſily contain 25 barrels of flour; and an excellent meal loft large enough to cool 600 buſhels of meal, with a Dutch fan and ſcreen that turns by water; the whole in good order to manufacture wheat to the beſt advantage, having been lately repaired, and a good conveniency for another water wheel and pair of ſtones: The ſaw-mill lately rebuilt, and near the mills, having water out of the ſame race, going with a ſhutter wheel and ſtrikes at leaſt 100 ſtrokes per minute, and in a plentiful place for timber; there is two-thirds of the year water plenty for three mills, and in the drieſt ſeaſons enough for two; ſituate within four miles of the borough of Cheſter, and one and a half of a landing on Cheſter Creek. Alſo a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with three rooms on a floor and fire places in each: Likewiſe a good ſtone kitchen, two ſtories high, and a well of water at the door; alſo a barn, ſtables and good coopers ſhop, near the mills, with about 53 acres of good land, whereon is a good bearing orchard, and 10 acres of meadow, all in very good order, being pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country.

Alſo will be ſold the ſame day and place, a ſtone meſſuage or tenement, wharf, and lot of ground, ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, bounded by ground of Joſeph Aſhbridge, and by Front-ſtreet and Cheſter Creek; has been lately occupied as a ſtore, and will contain 600 barrels of flour below, and 4000 buſhels of wheat above ſtairs; was built for, and is a convenient dwelling-houſe: The wharf is ſound and good, 33 feet in breadth. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to MARY COX, living at ſaid mills.

MARY COX, Adminiſtratrix.
JOHN LEWIS, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. To be ſold at the ſame time and place, a good pair of Timber Wheels and Screw.

WANTED,

As an Overſeer on a Gentleman's place within three miles of this city,

A PERSON well acquainted with Farming: Alſo a perſon that is a compleat Gardener, and one that is a perfect maſter of that branch of buſineſs. They muſt be ſingle men that can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety; none other need apply. Such perſons will meet with encouragement by applying to Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the ſign of the George, in Second-ſtreet, or to the Printer hereof.

N. B. A ſmall Plantation to be let. Enquire as above.

CHOICE old Jamaica ſpirits and Weſt-India rum, by the hogſhead or gallon; coniac brandy; cherry ditto; Holland Geneva by the caſe or gallon; old Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines, by the quarter caſk or gallon; excellent white wine and cyder vinegar; French indigo; cotton by the bag; Engliſh double, middling and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ditto in hogſheads and barrels; molaſſes; Florence oil by the cheſt or bottle; lamp oil; mackarel by the barrel; citron; almonds, jar and keg raiſins; powder, ſhot and bar lead; gun flints; excellent Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe; ginger by the keg; muſtard, ſtarch, oatmeal, pearl barley and grots; katchup, olives, capers and pickled cucumbers; pepper and allſpice; coffee and chocolate; ſpermaceti candles by the box or pound; a few caſks of rice; corks by the groce, with every other article uſual in the Wet Goods buſineſs; together with a general aſſortment of ſcales, weights and meaſures, as uſual: Likewiſe Cordials diſtilled and ſold at the loweſt rates, by

GARRIGUES AND ROBINSON,

The ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Meal Market, and third door from the Indian King, where all orders from town or country will be thankfully received and duly executed.

N. B. A ſtable and chaiſe-houſe to be let, in Carter's Alley.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in New Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 10th inſtant, (January) a dark brown or black MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, diſh faced, fourteen hands one or two inches high, low carriage, thin ſhort mane, both hind feet white, branded C D on the buttock, paces a travel, and trots ſmart, five or ſix years old, ſhod all round, and has a windgall on the near fore foot at the paſture joint: Was taken at the ſame time, a new bag, marked in full, HENRY DIXSON, with vermillion. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the Mare only, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable charges; and if the thief be brought to juſtice, the above Reward, paid by

HENRY DIXSON.

Plumſtead, in Bucks County, Dec. 27, 1774.

WHEREAS GEORGE HUGHES, Jun. late of Plumſtead, in Bucks county aforeſaid, has obtained of me the ſubſcriber four bonds, for the payment of 120l. dated on or about the firſt of May, 1773, the firſt whereof becomes payable, for 30l. with one years intereſt, on the firſt of May, 1775; the ſecond, with two years intereſt, payable the firſt of May, 1776; the third, with three years intereſt, payable the firſt of May, 1777; and the fourth and laſt, with four years intereſt, payable on the firſt of May, 1778: And whereas the ſaid four bonds, for 30l. each, with intereſt, were given by me for a piece of land, lying partly in Plumſtead and partly in Tinnicum, in ſaid county, for which the ſaid George Hughes cannot give a good title, free from all incumbrances, according to his agreement with me; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment of any of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them until the ſaid piece of land is made free and clear to me from all incumbrances.

JOHN HART.

Advertiſements omitted this week ſhall be in our next.

Baltimore, January 10, 1775.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP
HIBERNIA,
THOMAS MORRISON, MASTER;

NOW lying at Fell's Point, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will be ready to fail about the beginning of next month: She is a ſtout new ſhip, a prime ſailer, well accommodated for paſſengers, and the Captain long experienced in the Iriſh trade. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter at Fell's Point, or to SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

Bordentown, December 23, 1774.

BORDEN-TOWN STAGE.

WHEREAS one of the Store-houſes belonging to the ſubſcriber was broken open in June laſt, and ſundry wearing apparel were ſtolen and carried off from thence, whereupon a diſpute aroſe who ſhould bear the loſs. In order to prevent any miſunderſtandings for the future, the ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that he keeps a ſtage for the conveying of paſſengers and goods to and from *Philadelphia* and *South Amboy Ferry* ONLY; and therefore if any paſſengers or goods ſhould offer which are not to be carried through to ſaid ferry, but only ſome part of the way, they muſt take their chance for a conveyance, and not expect, in caſe the ſtages are full, to have waggons purpoſely provided for their accommodation. Neither will the ſubſcriber, from henceforth, be liable for any articles whatever that may be ſtolen from his ſtores, if a real burglary ſhould happen again; the ſtoring people's goods being a ſervice for which he hath no reward.

And whereas large ſums of money have been frequently forwarded by his waggons, the ſubſcriber further declares that he will not, from henceforth, be chargeable with any caſh ſo entruſted, as his waggons have no place proper for the ſecuring of money, and the riſque is thereby very conſiderable; of which his employers are requeſted to take notice.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

WILLIAM DIBLEY,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, That he has removed from the Croſs-Keys in Cheſnut-ſtreet (at the corner of Third-ſtreet) to the Fountain and Three Tuns, lately occupied by Mr. Anthony Fortune, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.—As this old accuſtomed and commodious tavern is conſiderably improved, particularly in the ſtables, which will now contain ſixty horſes, and to which there is a convenient paſſage either from Market or Cheſnut-ſtreets, and has a houſe for carriages, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all travellers and other gentlemen, who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

He takes this opportunity to return thanks to all his cuſtomers, whoſe favours he gratefully acknowledges, and the continuance of which he will endeavour to merit by the moſt civil treatment, and providing the beſt of liquors and proviſions.

All perſons indebted to ſaid DIBLEY by bond, note or book debt, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

TRENTON FERRY

To be LET from the firſt of next March. For terms apply to DANIEL COXE, Eſq; at Trenton, or Doctor REDMAN, in Philadelphia.

A QUANTITY OF
DURHAM PIG-IRON,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN AND CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, 1ſt month 2d, 1775.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN PEMBERTON,

TRENTON STEEL, either in bliſter or faggot; mill ſaws, tanners ſhaving knives, cart and waggon boxes, cogs for wheat fans, &c. One moiety of the ſteel furnace in Trenton, being a ſubſtantial ſtone building, in good repair; and a houſe and lot in Bridgetown, New-Jerſey.

Chriſtiana Bridge, Dec. 19, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public, That the houſe called the PITT TAVERN, at Chriſtiana Bridge, formerly kept by Mr. George Hillis, is now occupied by the ſubſcriber; where all gentlemen, travellers and others ſhall meet with good entertainment, civil uſage and punctual attendance, and good ſtabling, hay and oats of the beſt ſort, by the Public's humble ſervant,

RICHARD DOWDLE.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, in Caroline county, (formerly Dorcheſter) in the province of Maryland, containing 516 acres, lying between the north-eaſt and north-weſt fork of Nanticocke River, about five miles from navigable water, and twenty two miles from Muſmelion Landing, on Delaware: About 130 acres of the ſaid tract are cleared, with good improvements thereon, 50 acres may be made into meadow, the remainder well timbered; it lays high, and is excellent for wheat. Time will be given for payment if required, upon good ſecurity.

For terms apply to WILLIAM ENNALLS, Junior, in Dorcheſter county.

Baltimore, November 8, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on immediately, being a moſt excellent ſtand for an Inn,

A GOOD brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtables, &c. with ten acres of land in Harford town, (formerly Buſh) Harford county, Maryland; the houſe ſtands on the ſide of the poſt road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is well calculated, and it is ſuppoſed there is not at this time a better ſtand and opening on the continent for a good Inn. The purchaſer may have any reaſonable credit for the whole or part of the purchaſe money as he chuſes, on giving ſecurity.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a plantation conſiſting of one hundred acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-houſe and ſome out-houſes, with a very good orchard, about five miles from Harford and a mile from the Lower Croſs Roads and Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe in Harford county. Reaſonable credit will be given. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS MILLER, in Harford, or in Baltimore to

JAMES CHRISTIE, Jun.

N. B. If theſe places are not ſold in two months they may be rented by applying as above.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the firſt day of March next, if not diſpoſed of at private ſale before)

A TRACT of valuable Land in Kent county, Maryland, and adjoining Cheſter Town, containing one hundred and twenty-three acres, part in well improved upland meadow, and good improvements thereon, and the ſituation extraordinary for a ſtore. Alſo a MILL, with two pair of ſtones, (one pair excellent burrs) and a good ſtream of water. For terms and further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, who lives on the premiſes.

SIMON WILMER.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 16th of May next,

A HOUSE and LOT ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, now in the tenure of Mrs. Margaret Carrey: It has been a noted ſtore for many years paſt, and is the moſt convenient ſtand for buſineſs in the place. The houſe is built of brick, very commodious, two ſtories high, has three rooms on the firſt floor, beſides a large ſtore in the front, four rooms on the ſecond, and three ceiled garrets above; alſo cellars under the whole, contrived in the beſt manner. There is likewiſe a ſtone ſtore-houſe adjoining, which has been uſed for a ſalt ſtore, and will contain many thouſand buſhels, a large garden neatly fenced with cedar boards, a ſtone ſtable, with room above ſufficient to contain ſeveral tons of hay, a chaiſe-houſe and ſundry other conveniencies; the whole in good repair.

Alſo to be SOLD, and entered on the twelfth of April next, Eighteen acres of extraordinary meadow ground, now in the tenure of Mr. David Cowpland: Part of this land is rich improved marſh, and from its ſituation on Cheſter creek, which abounds with great quantities of rich mud, the whole of it, at a very trifling expence, may be brought to whatever degree of fertility the owner pleaſes. There may likewiſe be opened on the premiſes a good ſtone quarry, which lies cloſe on the edge of the creek, where flats may conſtantly ply to carry away the ſtones. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

DAVID JACKSON.

If the premiſes are not ſold before the firſt of March next, they will then be leaſed for a term of years.

N. B. The ſubſcriber requeſts thoſe that are indebted to him, to pay off their reſpective accounts without further notice, and thoſe to whom he ſtands indebted, to call for their money.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad named JOHN DAVISON, by trade a barber, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet three or four inches high; had on when he went away a grey coloured bearſkin coat with yellow metal buttons, a red waiſtcoat, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of blue rib'd ſtockings, and a pair of pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above Reward.

PHILIP CLAMPHER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th of Nov. laſt, a certain ANDREW MURRAY, by trade a butcher, but has been a tobacco-ſpinner, was born in Drogheda, Ireland, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 23 years of age, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſhort black hair, black beard, is a ſtrait well made young fellow: Had on when he went away, a ſmall felt hat, coarſe white oznabrig ſhirt, brown waiſtcoat without ſleeves and no ſkirts behind, a brown cloſe body coat, a lightiſh napped ſurtout coat with light edging and tore under the arms, brown cloth breeches much worn and has been ſeated, grey yarn ſtockings footed with cloth, and a pair of old ſhoes and odd buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols ſo that his maſter may get him again, if taken up in this province ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM WESTON,

Butcher, in Philadelphia.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to New-York.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1775.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, on Tueſday evening about duſk, a ſorrel HORSE and a bay MARE: The Horſe has a ſtripe of white down his face, and had a long rope about his neck; his off hind foot is white, about fourteen and a half hands high, and is ſhod before: The Mare is alſo ſhod before, has a ſtar in her forehead, and is about fourteen hands high. The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

BENJAMIN HEMINGS.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WENT AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant man named THOMAS HAINES, five feet high, thirty-four years of age, came in laſt September with Capt. Price; had on and took with him, a blue body coat and another of the ſame colour under it, a red jacket with ſleeves, a pair of buckſkin breeches, worſted ſtockings, a hat with a ſmall brim, and new ſhoes with round braſs buckles: He has a ſmall face, is of a ſandy complexion, and has ſhort light hair; is very much given to ſtrong liquor, talkative, and ſwears very much. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ADAM POATE.

Middletown, Cheſter county, Dec. 31, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable or yard, laſt night, a dark brown or black HORSE, three years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, about fourteen hands and an half high, with a large ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall ſwitch tail with ſome white hairs in it, and white on the neck occaſioned by the collar. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for the thief, and FORTY SHILLINGS for the horſe, paid by

CALEB JAMES.

N. B. At the ſame time was left in the above ſtable or yard, a black HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, is near fifteen hands high, ſeventeen or eighteen years old, appears to be a draught horſe, as the hair is much worn off his ſides with the traces.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PROPOSALS
For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
A FREE and IMPARTIAL WEEKLY
NEWS-PAPER,
To be entitled——THE
PENNSYLVANIA LEIDGER,
Or the MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY
WEEKLY ADVERTISER;
Upon the following Conditions, viz.

I. That it be printed on a good and neat type, and on a good demy paper.

II. That it be publiſhed every Saturday Morning, as early as poſſible, and delivered to the inhabitants of the City and Liberties at their houſes, and to be ſent by every the firſt opportunity to diſtant ſubſcribers.

III. The firſt number to be publiſhed as ſoon as One Thouſand ſubſcribers have entered their names.

IV. That every ſubſcriber pay, on entering his name *Five Shillings*, at the end of the firſt year *Five Shillings*, and for every year after *Ten Shillings*, per year.

V. Advertiſements to be inſerted on the ſame terms as is uſual with the other papers in this city.

THE ſubſcriber, being ſolicited by a number of worthy and reputable Gentlemen of this city to eſtabliſh a Free and Impartial NEWS PAPER, open to All, and influenced by None, has thought proper to put out theſe propoſals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the PUBLIC, as will enable him to proceed in the undertaking.

As the general deſign of this News Paper is both to amuſe and inſtruct, the Publiſher's chief care and attention will be to render it as uſeful as poſſible for thoſe purpoſes; to which end, every article of news, and all other matters of importance will be faithfully inſerted; and he doubts not of being able to give ſatisfaction, through the kind aſſiſtance which many of his FRIENDS have promiſed him; and, at the ſame time that he humbly hopes and requeſts the aid and aſſiſtance of the learned, ingenious, and curious (hereby aſſuring them, that whatever ESSAYS they may pleaſe to favour him with, for the promoting of uſeful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, ſhall be gratefully inſerted) he muſt alſo except and declare againſt every thing injurious to religion, to good ſenſe or good manners, againſt public or private ſcandal, and againſt all party libels.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by ſaid *Humphreys*, at his Printing-Office, the corner of Black-horſe Alley, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; by Mr. *Alexander Anderſon*, Poſt Rider to Newtown, Cheſter River; Mr. *Richard York*, Poſt Rider to Annapolis; Mr. *John Perkins*, Poſt Rider to Baltimore; Mr. *Bernard Wolfe*, Poſt Rider to Lancaſter; and by all the Poſt Riders from Philadelphia.

*** Whereas it has been reported that one or more Gentlemen are to be concerned in a partnerſhip of the above paper, ſaid *Humphreys* hereby aſſures the Public that there is no truth in ſaid report, though a propoſal of that kind has been made to him, which he rejected, being determined to act on the moſt impartial principles, and not render himſelf liable to be influenced by any party whatever.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for a FARM within twenty miles of the city of Philadelphia,

TWENTY SEVEN acres of meadow, and ſix acres of upland, with a good brick houſe, barn, and a very fine orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees: It lies in Paſſyunk townſhip, about four miles from the city of Philadelphia, and can be rented for ninety pounds a year. Alſo, a Houſe and Lot in Second ſtreet, between Union and Pine-ſtreets, near the New Market in Philadelphia, which can be rented for forty pounds a year. Enquire of JOSEPH PENROSE.

TO BE LET,

THE large and convenient Stores on the Dock, lately occupied by Reeſe Meredith and Joſeph Wharton, which will contain above two hundred hogſheads. Apply to SAMUEL MORRIS, in Market-ſtreet.

Baltimore, December 31, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living on Fell's Point, a Dutch ſervant lad, named JOHN MINDER, about five feet high, well ſet, about eighteen years of age, dark complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, hath dark brown hair; had on a blue jacket, a ſtriped linſey under ditto, a half worn hat cut in the faſhion, an oznabrigs ſhirt, old leather breeches, dark grey home made yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes with new carved buckles, and it is thought he has with him a claret coloured coat and jacket. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if taken within five miles from home, TWENTY SHILLINGS, if ten miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if twenty miles or more the above Reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

MICAJAH JAMES.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on Thurſday night the 22d of December, a grey HORSE, about fourteen hands high, eight years old, unbranded, trots and gallops, and has glaſs eyes; alſo taken with him, a new ſaddle and half-worn bridle, the ſaddle is marked under the ſkirt with the letters R. DAWSON.—One ANDREW O'BRYON, born in Ireland, a cooper by trade (but ſometimes profeſſes to be a miller) a thick well ſet fellow, about twenty-five years of age, five feet ſix or eight inches high, black hair tied behind, black eyes, round face, and his noſe ſomewhat turning up at the end, ran off the ſame night, and is ſtrongly ſuſpected to have been the thief: Stole and took with him a new pale blue broadcloth coat and waiſtcoat faced with blue India Perſian, and breeches, one pair of white Ruſſia drab breeches; his own wearing apparel was a light coloured German ſerge coat, blue ſurtout, and black knit breeches better than half worn: He alſo ſtole and took with him two new ruffled ſhirts unmarked, one pair of new ſingle channel'd boots, and one pair of new ſaddle bags marked on the under part of the flap with the letters P. DOWNES. Whoever takes up ſaid O'BRYON, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he be brought to public puniſhment, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, and for the horſe and ſaddle FIVE POUNDS, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT DAWSON.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1775.

PROPOSALS
For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
in Four Pages folio, on a good letter, and demy paper in ſize and quality equal to the Pennſylvania Gazette or Journal,
THE
PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY,
AND
UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform the Public, that from the ſolicitation and encouragement of ſeveral Gentlemen of reputation, they have entered into a copartnerſhip, for the purpoſe of printing a News-Paper, to be publiſhed weekly on Saturday, which they engage to do, on the moſt Free and Impartial principles conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt ſecrecy and decorum.—Upon thoſe principles, and thoſe only, they take the liberty of requeſting the patronage of the Public, aſſuring them that the utmoſt exertion of their abilities and induſtry, in every particular, will be uſed to make the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER, as improving, inſtructive, and entertaining, as poſſible.—For this purpoſe they intend giving their readers a relation of the moſt remarkable and important occurrences, foreign and domeſtic, collected from the Magazines and Papers in Europe and America, as well as from other ſources, having a particular regard to ſuch matters, as ſhall moſt intimately relate to the WELFARE of the COLONIES—to communicate advertiſements of every kind—the arrival and departure of ſhips—all intereſting marine intelligence—improvements in agriculture, &c. &c. with ſuch ingenious obſervations as may tend to the entertainment of the Public. Nor ſhall a place be wanting for judicious remarks, eſſays, moral, hiſtorical, political, geographical, and poetical of the learned of both texes in this and the neighbouring provinces, whoſe general aſſiſtance is earneſtly requeſted, and to whom the paper ſhall be ever free, and their productions received with gratitude. Fully intending to eſtabliſh a correſpondence in Europe, the ſeveral colonies in America, and iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, they hope that all due encouragement will be given to ſo laudable an undertaking, and therefore wiſh to proſecute their deſign, ſo ſoon as a number of ſubſcribers are procured ſufficient *barely* to ſupport the expence, relying on the kindneſs of the Public for further encouragement, as their performance ſhall appear to deſerve it.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who may pleaſe to favour us with their ſubſcriptions, ſhall (in the city, diſtrict of Southwark, and Northern Liberties) have their papers handed to them, at their reſpective houſes, or if in the country, forwarded by the firſt opportunity: Nor ſhall any care be wanting, to tranſmit them to the moſt diſtant cuſtomers, with all the expedition poſſible. The rates of the paper and advertiſements will be the ſame with thoſe now printed in this city. All advertiſements ſhall be inſerted in order as they come in, and ſhall appear in a fair and conſpicuous manner. And as it is our wiſh to give the moſt perfect ſatisfaction, our beſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to make the paper as compleat as poſſible; nor ſhall any partial motives whatever, induce us to ſwerve from the aſſurances we now give the Public.

——Together with a publication of the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER, we propoſe carrying on the Printing Buſineſs, in a correct, careful, and diligent manner; and any perſon that may pleaſe to employ us, will be attended to with reſpect and fidelity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Pennſylvania Mercury and Univerſal Advertiſer, will be taken in by the Publiſhers, at their reſpective houſes; Mr. *John Airey*, at the Poſt-Office, and by ſeveral Gentlemen in this and the neighbouring Colonies, to whom ſubſcription papers will be immediately diſpatched for that purpoſe.

We are, reſpectfully, the Public's
Moſt obedient friends and ſervants,
ENOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS,
(Son of JOSHUA.)

1ſt Month 2d, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber at Brandywine Bridge, near Wilmington, Newcaſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant girl named MARGARET STAFFORD, of a low ſtature and well ſet, brown complexion and round face, about ſeventeen years of age; had on and took with her a ſtriped calico gown and petticoat, a ſtriped lincey petticoat and old quilt, two ſtriped bed gowns, one lincey and the other linen, two Ruſſia linen ſhifts, an old cloth cloak of a drab colour, blue yarn ſtockings, old black ſtuff ſhoes, and no head dreſs except caps, that is known of, but may probably get ſome, as it is ſuſpected ſhe has ſome confederate. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM STARR.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, about the 24th of June, 1774, from the ſubſcriber living in Philadelphia, a Negro man named CÆSAR, of a middling black colour, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, with a long neck and falling ſhoulders, walks very upright, has bandy well made legs, with thick muſcular calves, a large mouth and lips; is much inclined to laugh, and when he laughs ſhews much of his gums and teeth; is talkative and impertinent, with often an elevated voice, where he dare make free; is inſolent and ready to box amongſt his companions, and is fond of playing ſcraps of tunes on the fife, of which he has ſeveral: He having taken a Briſtol pipe-box, about two feet and a half long, with ſundry cloaths, may change his dreſs, but may have on either a mended cloth colour, or an old dark blue, ſuperfine cloth coat, a blue knap round-about, or ſhort, ſea jacket lined with white flannel, a red and white narrow ſtriped waiſtcoat, green pluſh or black ſtocking breeches, remarkable narrow ſtriped Iriſh ticken breeches and trowſers, thread ſtockings, &c.—The reward of FIVE POUNDS with reaſonable charges, on delivering the ſaid Negro at Philadelphia, or the above reward of FIFTEEN POUNDS, on proving and proſecuting to conviction the perſon who aided, aſſiſted or carried him off, will be punctually paid by

PHILIP WILSON.

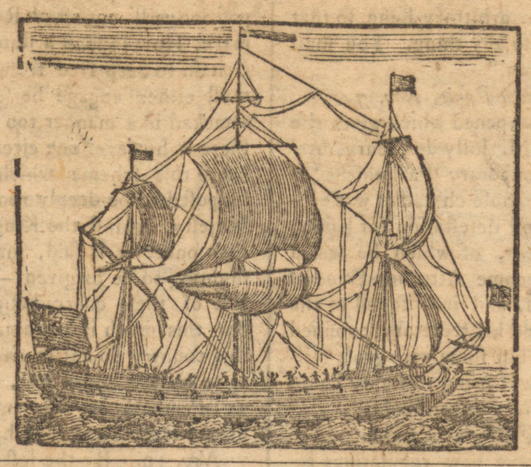
N. B. He was born at Jamaica, lived with Thomas and James Lucas and Co. of the Grenades, anno 1766; they ſold him to Captain Godfrey M'Donnell, who ſold him to James Wallace of Philadelphia, anno 1767.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 171.

DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet



OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1775.

By the HONORABLE
JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the province of Pennsylvania, *and counties of* New-Castle, Kent, *and* Sussex, *on* Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, by an Inquest lately taken before the Coroner for the city and county of Philadelphia, that on the twenty-fifth day of December last, about eight o'clock in the evening, a certain EDWARD CAREY, late of the Northern Liberties, was inhumanly shot and murdered in his waggon, on the Germantown road, within three miles of this city, by some person unknown. AND WHEREAS all endeavours hitherto used for the discovering the murderer have proved ineffectual; and it is of the greatest importance to the safety and well being of his Majesty's liege subjects, that the authors of such attrocious crimes should be detected and brought to condign and exemplary punishment: I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, as well as all other his Majesty's liege subjects within this province, to make diligent search and enquiry after the author and perpetrator of the said murder: AND, as an encouragement for the discovering and bringing the offender to justice, I DO hereby promise and engage that the public reward of *ONE HUNDRED POUNDS* shall be paid to any person or persons who shall discover, apprehend, and secure him, so that he be prosecuted to conviction, according to law.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the fifteenth year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five. JOHN PENN.

By his Honor's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jun. *Secretary.*

GOD save the KING.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 5, 1775.

A. JAMES AISHELL, William Anderson, Rev. Hugh Alison, John Allen, James Alexander, William Armstrong, John Andrews and Co. James Allan, John Andrews, William Akers, *Philadelphia.*

B. Mr. — Butler, Joseph Barter, John M. Berends, Thurston Brown, William Baxter, Thomas Barlow, Archibald Buchanan, 2, Hannah Bauslin, Henry Bicker, Margaret Barrey, Philip Bennet, Nicholas Budden, John Barret, 2, Richard Brown, Rev. Mr. Blackwell, Capt. Samuel Boyd, Henry Boyd, Robert Butcher, Arthur Breden, Andrew Bell, Thomas Boyd, Philip Buck, James Brown, Jacob Baker, Nathaniel Brown, Joseph Browning, Lilley Boyles, Thomas and John Bolden, Richard Brouder, Samuel Brailsford, Joseph Boggs, James Broon, John Boggs, Thomas Butler, Henry Butler, *Philadelphia.* John Blankley and J. Thomas, *Blockley.* George Bishop, *Little Duck Creek.*

C. Francis Clark, James Cochran, Timothy Coonan, Henry Chrystie, Sigmont Cobia, Daniel Colgan, Thomason Cannon, James Cunemin, William Cotteman, 2, Thomas Crummy, John Craig, Joseph Clark, James Crooks, James Commin, 2, Luke Coleman, Nancy Clinton, Samuel Conn, Kezerd Carlisle, Patrick Carney, George Campbell, Hugh Cuming, John Curry, Robert Cummins, Richard Colo, James Crow, John Clark, David Claney, Charles Clapton, Thomas Casdrop, Andrew Cochran, Eliza Campbell, William Cary, Margaret Crampton, James Cleaghorn, Patrick, John or Edw. Condon, James Cunningham, *Philadelphia.* Thomas Clark, Esq; *Great Egg-Harbour.* James Cunningham, *Potts-Grove.*

D. John Donnell, 2, William Dawes, John Darrough, Mr. Dugard, Hannah Dunn, Margaret Davenport, James Dyer, Henry Dickson, James Dougherty, James Dunn, Patrick Duffin, Henry Dunn, James Dillet, James Dorsey, Edward Dunphy, John Duff, Jonathan Davis, Elisha Dunham, Peggy Dunlap, Richard Danahy, John Diviney, Hugh Dunbar, John Drawbridge, Michael Darsey, John Davis, Patrick Dennison, J. Dalton, Richard Dannat, *Philadelphia.* Egbert Dumont, Esq; *Esopus.* John Dickenson, Dr. Archibald Dick, *Salem, New-Jersey.*

E. Samuel Evans, David Elison, 2, William Engelfried, Thomas Evans, Nathaniel Evans, John Errart, Catherine Edwards, William Easking, Mr. Exshaw, Mr. Evans, John Edgar, *Philadelphia.*

F. Uriah Fortune, James Fleming, David Fecke, John Freistone, William Fullerton, 2, William Furnish, John Feagin, Patrick Farrell, George Firth, Patrick Ford, Peter Foissin, *Philadelphia.*

G. Thomas Griffith, Capt. Robert George, William Gilmore, Hannah Galagher, Philip Gilland, 2, Capt. Joshua Glover, Joseph Goding, John Gourly, Joseph Grendwill, Margaret Glass, Capt. Jacob Goetschieus, John Gilbert, George Geyer, Joshua Gibbs, Samuel Gelson, John Graham, Mr. Gough, Mate, James Gordon, James Gibbs, Barent Geratt, James Glan, *Philadelphia.*

H. Barny Hartwell, 2, John Hoyser, William Holock, Eiza. Harris, Edward Hare, Arthur Harper, Robert or George Hamilton, Doctor Hougton, David Han, Sarah Hanson, Thomas Hendry, 2, Thomas Herm, John Hall, 2, Marey Harris, Ame Harris, Samuel Hawkes, Capt. Henry Hubbs, 3, William Healston and Son, 2, Alexander Hamilton, John Humphreys, William Heddings, Joseph Holmes, Maj. David Hay, Jorden Hopson, Capt. George Houston, 2, Thomas Hanaway, James Harding, James Hume, William Hepburn, Margaret Holliday, William Huggins, John Hacket, Alexander Haltrick, Ardenton Holdworth, Myer Hart, *Philadelphia.* Ebenezer Howell, *Salem, New-Jersey.*

I. Philip Jurdon, Peter Jung, John Jackson, 2, Capt. William Jatue, David Ireland, Robert Johnson, Thomas Jones, Mary Jarvis, Michael Immel, John Johnston, Aaron Jayne, Sarah Ingram, Christopher Johnston, Mr. Juchè, (French letter) Capt. Thomas Iann, Michael Jacobs, Humphrey Jones, John Jones, 2, *Philadelphia.*

K. George Kerr, John Kember, Joseph Kerr, James Karr, Thomas Knox, 2, John Kearnahan, John Kear, John Kelly, William Key, *Philadelphia.* John Knights, *Edgment.*

L. Capt. William Lawrence, Joseph Lee, Edward Lornenv, Nathaniel Lillie, David Litch, Samuel Lyon, Thomas Lennon, Joshua Lock, George Lewis, Ezekiel Leonard, 2, William Le Conte, Michael Lee, William Low, Aaron Lordfot, Anthony Loudin, William Long, Jeremiah Linnard, Charles Lain, *Philadelphia.*

M. Bryon M'Keague, Mary Mayhon, John M'Iver, George M'Conway, John M'Clinchey, Patrick Mellon, John M'Intosh, John M'Gee, George Morgan, Robert M'Courd, Denis M'Crohon, John M'Cullough, James M'Clughan, Thomas Mard, Hugh M'Clure, James M'Culliam, James M'Cay, Robert M'Ghee, James M'Cleland, James Megettegen, Capt. M'Cutchon William M'Lure, William Mitchell, Archibald Munn, Betsy Middleton, Robert Milling, William M'Guire, Margaret M'Meckin, John M'Clughan, James M'Clung, 2, Hugh Morran, John M'Douall, John Mackie, 2, John Mooney, Thomas Moffit, Alexander M'Elheney, Robert M'Neil, James M'Cassin, Neil M'Monagall, Thomas Minshall, Robert Moffett, William M'Phail, William M'Clulloch, 2, James M'Clure, 2, John M'Gonagill, Moses Moore, Daniel M'Kay, William Morris and Charles Smith, Dean M'Mrehal, George Meugs, William M'Pherson, James Martin, Mr. Morin, John Mackall, James M'Neal, 2, Mr. Marshall, Hugh M'Master, Thomas Martin, Charles Morgan, Richard Miredeath, John M'Glure, John Munro, Robert Murtogh, Henry Miller, John Murry, James M'Beth, Titus Morgan, Charles Mellens, Barnard Murphey, John M'Call, John M'Chart, Samuel Mitchell, Thomas Marting, James Math, John and Hugh M'Lachlin, John Moore, William Meconemey, Elinor M'Donald.

N. Francis Nardor, Henry Norris, 2, Peter Narcy, Capt. Samuel Nuttle, James Neal, Joseph Neilson, William Nickall, 3, Robert Nankivel, Christopher Nutterfield, Thomas Newbound, *Philadelphia.* John Nicholson, *Salem, New-Jersey.*

O. Hugh O'Money, 2, Jacob Odell, Hugh O'Caine, Stephen O'Connor, James Orr, Mary Osburn, Peter Osborne.

P. Henry Yelverton Price, Hester Parkham, William Pitt, Joseph Perkins, Robert Porter, Samuel Packit, James Philips, Henry Pellson, William Palmer, Joseph Potts, Doct. Philip Priddae, 2, James Piper, Christian Potter, Ann Parsons, Edward Pearce, Benjamin Pittfield, Thomas Pugh, John Pearson, *Philadelphia.*

R. Gustavus Risburg, James Russell, George Richmond, Henry Rhon, William Ralston, 2, Ann Reshe, William Read, William Royer, James Ross, John Rankin, Richard Rob, 2, Mary Ryan, Henry Roark, 2, Thomas Russell, William Robinson, 2, James Rodgers, Edward Reynold, Willliam Ross, Francis Ravenhill, John Renouf, Michael Ruly, Jaeys Richard, *Philadelphia.* Thomas Rose, *Germantown.*

S. John Stevens, James Stuart, Joseph Spier, 2, William Stewart, Mr. Smith, James Short, James Sheppard, David Simpson, William Shaw, Susanna Spike, Eliz. Stockard, Mrs. Sinclair, Charles Sunderland, Charles Stewart, Capt. William Stewart, Thomas Stevens, John Steel, Robert Small, John Sweeny, John Sottonstall, 2, Daniel Schillinger, Jonathan Shoemaker, William Smith, Peter Scheaffer, Doctor Smith, 2, John Spence, Timothy Shaler, Joseph Sweatman, Francis Swallow, James Stewart, John Stinton, Lewis Sponieler, Robert Shewell, Charles Smith, *Philadelphia.* Josiah Stoughbrough, *Salem County.* Peter Smith, *Pennypack.*

T. John Thomas, , Archibald Thompson, Joseph Taylor, Richard Tiyman, Alexander Taylor, Thomas Thorngton, Thomas Town, Capt. John Terry, John Turner, William Tailor, Alexander Thompson, 3, Andrew Thompson, Charles Thompson, James Townsend, John Taylor, John Thornton, John Tyler, Joshua Tomlinson, *Philadelphia.* David Todd, *Providence Township.*

V. Maurice Vaughan, *Philadelphia.*

W. John Welsh, William Wright, William Williamson, Ephraim Warner, 2, Mary Withers, William Waters, William White, James Wilkinson, Henry Webber, Samuel Wylie, Joseph Williamson, Bell Woods, Bonony William Wallace, Capt. Thomas Woodhouse, James White, Charles Weller, Peter Wilmut, James Thomas Westcoat, John Webster, Daniel Wright, James Waters, Patrick Wynn, John S. Wright, John Wilson, Thomas Webb, Richard Washington, John Wightman, John Weever, John Wat, Pelatia Webster. *Philadelphia.* Edmond Wetherby, *Salem County.* Miss Watson, *Abington.*

Y. Robert Young, Franklin Young, Eliz. Young, *Philadelphia.* Robert Young or Miss Eliza. Boyd, *Forks Delaware.*

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

TO BE SOLD,
TWO Negro Slaves, viz. a man, and his wife big with child: They have been bred to country work, and understand it well; the man plows, sows, reaps and mows, and does all kinds of farmers work common on a farm, and is very honest, trusty and careful, particularly of horses, cattle, &c. The womans abilities in house work are sufficient, and they are both well known, and not sold for their faults. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Carnarvon, Lancaster County, Jan. 16, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the subscriber obtained an obligation for twenty-five pounds, dated the 12th day of May, 1773, on Richard Piersol; and the said obligation by accident having been lost, these are to caution the Public not to take any assignment on said bond if offered for that purpose; and any person having found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded, as it can be of no service to any person but the owner. THOMAS HURST.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Philadelphia, on the 23d instant (January) an Irish servant man named DANIEL CLANCHY, by trade a sawyer, about 23 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, of a fair complexion, short dark brown hair, very thin, has a down look, is very slow spoken, has the palsy very much in his hands; had on a short brown cloth coat with rips round the sleeves, an under swanskin jacket, with stocking sleeves and regimental buttons, with the letters rubbed off, one striped lincey ditto very much worn, one white shirt, two check ones much worn, a red and white spotted silk handkerchief, a pair of sheepskin breeches, two pair of knit worsted stockings, one pair rib'd and the other plain, one pair of drab colour ditto much worn, a pair of shoes not much the worse for wear, an old pair of ditto with steel buckles, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by
RICHARD BRODERICK.
N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry off said fellow at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subscriber, at private sale, the following Houses and Lots of Land in Princeton, in the province of New-Jersey,
THE house the subscriber now lives in, built of stone, two stories high, 53 feet in length and 30 in breadth; there are on the first floor five rooms, with a fire place in every room, one of which was formed for a store, and is excellently adapted for that purpose, being 18 feet in front and 30 in depth; the second floor contains six rooms, with fire places in three of them. A commodious cellar runs under greater part of the building, and a large convenient garret over the whole. This house may easily be converted into two distinct tenements. A kitchen 22 feet long and 16 wide, a negro-house, a well, a garden, and convenient yard; a barn, a stable and a chair house under one roof, 50 feet long and 20 wide, fixed on stone pedestals, and covered and inclosed with cedar.
A brick house, two stories high, two rooms on the first floor and three on the second; a good garret, and a cellar-kitchen that extends under the whole house. To this belongs a lot containing one acre of land.
A small frame house, with a well and garden.
Forty-eight acres of good cleared and well improved land adjoining the said town. The land is divided into four fields, in proper fence, twelve acres of which is meadow, yielding yearly about twelve tons of hay, chiefly clover and spear grass: The rest of the land is equally good for pasture or tillage. A constant stream of water runs through the meadow ground, which may, at little expence, be so turned as to wash and fertilize every part of it.
Little need be said of a village so well known as Princeton; situated about midway between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, and in the heart of a fertile thriving country, its advantages in point of trade must necessarily be many and great: This cannot fail of recommending it to traders. Nor is it less inviting to persons fond of an elegant retreat, or of having their children pass through a course of education under their own immediate care and inspection. Princeton is seated on a beautiful eminence commanding an extensive prospect, and so remarkably healthful, that several gentlemen, perhaps on that account chiefly, have made choice of it as the place of their abode. Surrounded too by an agreeable set of neighbours, it has every requisite to render retirement easy and delightful. The stone house already described, consisting of several apartments, and being within an hundred yards of the college, would suit extremely a person disposed to let lodgings and to take in boarders. The purchaser of the whole, or of any part of the premises, must pay down one half of the purchase money; for the other half easy payments will be given. The title is unquestionable.
The subscriber hath for sale an assortment of Dry Goods, which he will dispose of at a low rate for cash, country produce, or short credit. Also a Negro Man and two Negro Boys.
The subscriber requests all persons indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to make immediate payment. He is desirous of quitting business and of closing his affairs. To pay those to whom he is indebted, it is necessary that those should first pay who are indebted to him.
RICHARD PATERSON.

Extract from JULIET GRENVILLE; *or the* HISTORY *of the* HUMAN HEART. *By Mr.* BROOKE, *author of the* Fool of Quality.

THE following story, "or rather history of the secret process and workings of God in the human heart, a history interesting to all who are interested in nature," is related by Lord *Thomas* to the *Grenville* family, into which he had introduced himself under the name of *Thomason*, as a young stranger.

"IN some weeks, after I had quitted my first kind hostess, I found myself, as I imagine, near some port on the adjacent coast of Flanders. An humble but decent hamlet caught my eye. Being hungry and fatigued, I approached the door; and, taking out the little prattling companion of my rambles, I began the most chearful air that my melancholy mood would admit at the time.

Quickly after the door flew open, and the whole family, old and young, came pouring forth and crouded about me. Never did I see happiness so joyously, so fully expressed as by my circling audience. The little ones flew capering and jumping about like mad things; the elder ones also gave adequate signs of their pleasure; and I myself felt a kind of contagious delight arising and breaking through the gloom that oppressed me, in the sense of my being able to give delight to my auditors.

At length, one of the most kindly countenanced women I ever beheld, looked wistfully at me, and said, Ah, my child, you don't look well; perhaps, while you are feasting us here, you yourself are tired or hungry. Pray come in and partake of the best we have to give. I would it were daintier fare for your sake; but we will sauce it with the heartiest welcome that all Flanders can afford.

While I sat at my homely meal, the children in turns laid hold on my pipe; and, when they could bring it to any utterance, they laughed, leaped, and exulted, as though they immediately expected to be adepts in music.

Some time after I had eaten, I resumed my instrument, and began one of my most plaintive and melting airs. But I had not proceeded through half the tune, when the eldest of the sons, now nearly grown to manhood, burst into tears: Alas, my mother, he cried, this tune reminds me of our dearest father. Perhaps this very day he is either dead or dying, or galled with stripes and chains in the dungeons of Barbary.

My kind hostess, hereupon, instantly uttered a shout of the most grievous lamentation: all the family loudly echoed the voice of wailing: I joined my own woe to the general calamity; and the late house of festivity immediately became the house of mourning and desolation.

As soon as they perceived that I also was in tears, they restrained, as much as they could, the stream of their own sorrow, and gathered round me, caressing, and kindly striving to console me. But I answered, no, no, my friends, I will not cheat you of your love; it is not your father, but my own losses that I lament. Then, said the good matron, as soon as you, my son, shall be pleased to acquaint us with your griefs, we will all weep for you, even as you have wept with us. My mother, my mother, I cried, and clasped her to my bosom, my dear, my dear mother, and my brothers and sisters all, brothers and sisters of my heart!

I found myself, I know not how, strongly affected, and inwardly bound to every member of this family, who, with the mother, made ten in number. And I felt that they were to me in the place of those parents and kindred whose faces I had determined never more to behold.

On the following day, as I saw they were very numerous, and I feared very poor, I took each of the children apart, from the eldest to the least, and pressed money upon them, alledging it was of no manner of use to me; but they all obstinately refused to accept of any; except the youngest, who took some bright pieces of silver by way of play-things.

This youngest was a girl, scarce seven years of age, a most bewitching creature, the darling and little idol of the whole family: her mother was with child of her at the time that the lamented father was forcibly taken away. Ah, what floods of tears she has cost me, while I used, in a corner, to take her in my arms or between my knees, and shed my flow of sorrows on this little representative of my own idol and darling! She was fond of me to excess, and said she would never have any husband but me.

The name of the father of this family was Aprée. As he was subject to the crown of France, he was pressed on board a frigate of war, and rent away from his weeping and inconsoleable household, neither had they heard any tidings of him since his departure, save an uncertain report that the vessel, in which he went, had been taken and pillaged by a Barbary corsair.

(*For the remainder see the fourth page.*)

By the ship BRITANNIA, *Captain* HOUSTON, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following Intelligence,*

CADIZ, *October* 11.

FROM the coaſt of Morocco we have advice that an Engliſh ſhip eſcorted by a frigate, arrived at Tangier the beginning of Auguſt, and had brought back Sidi Tahar Fenis, whom the Emperor, ſome time ago, charged with a commiſſion for England. His Britannick Majeſty hath, on this occaſion, ſent to the Mooriſh Prince a preſent, which conſiſts of 19 mortars, with their carriages, 2850 bombs, 30 iron cannons with their carriages, four cheſts of matches, 3200 bullets, and 25 bales, containing pieces of ſilver plate, mathematical inſtruments, ſabres, fuſees, china, woollen-cloths, linens, and divers other effects. Sidi Taher Fenis hath brought, beſides, two braſs cannon, 24 pounders, which were recaſt in England from ſome old cannon out of the Emperor's arſenal.

Liſbon, Oct. 11. A Portugueſe frigate arrived here the 7th, having on board the Ambaſſador from the Emperor of Morocco to this court. This is the firſt ſubject of that State who has appeared in a public character in this capital ſince the expulſion of the Moors.

Turin, Oct. 11. Don Antonio Franciſco Gaetano Caiſſori, Count de Scros, Rodoſt, and Reveſt, Lord of Roboin, formerly Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, and Vice-Roy of Sardinia, died lately at Nice.

Leghorn, Oct. 21. The laſt letters from the coaſt of Barbary adviſe, that an offenſive and defenſive alliance is on the carpet between the Barbary States, in order to oppoſe jointly the inſults of the King of Morocco, who threatens the States of Algiers in particular.

Rome, Oct. 22. Cardinal Negroni had like to have been elected Pope the 18th of this month, having had two thirds of the votes in the ſcrutiny that day.

Stockholm, Oct. 23. His Majeſty has given the Preſident of the Conſiſtory the title and quality of Biſhop of Stockholm, ſo that this capital is now become a Biſhoprick independent of the Archbiſhoprick of Upſal.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 25. The following are all the particulars which are yet known regarding the taking of Pugatſcheff.

"Lieutenant Col. Michelſon and Major Dure having defeated that rebel on the 15th of July, and delivered the town of Caſan, they purſued him through the deſerts of Saratoff, beyond the lines of Czaritchen to Chornan, where they defeated him the ſecond time on the 25th of Aug. and routed him ſo thoroughly, that he had much ado to ſave his life with a hundred men, though his partiſans were aſſembled in vaſt numbers in thoſe parts. Pugatſcheff ſwam acroſs the Wolga, but the Coſſacks of Jaik, who had been made priſoners by the above-mentioned officers, aſked their lives on condition of delivering their Chief alive into their hands: In conſequence of which an officer was detached with theſe Coſſacks, and on the fifteenth of September, Pugatſcheff was brought to the head quarters of Count Panin, at Sieberſk, from whence he will be carried to Moſcow, there to receive the puniſhment due to his crimes.

Frankfort, Nov. 1. The Ex-Jeſuits of the Electorate of Mentz have reſumed the functions of the Holy Miniſtry; they preach and hear confeſſions, and are partly entruſted with the education of youth.

Hague, Nov. 11. They write from Warſaw, that the Commiſſaries appointed by different parties concerned, to eſtabliſh the boundaries of Poland with the three allied Powers, are ſet out for the place of meeting, which is called Fulchen, and where they were to begin their buſineſs the 1ſt inſtant, which it is feared will meet with ſtill great obſtacles.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 7. The 4th of this month the Armenian quarter of this city took fire, and near 100 houſes and ſhops were conſumed. On the 14th inſtant the Grand Signor went about the city incognito, and the day before yeſterday he went through the ſuburbs of Galata, Pera and Tophana, and in paſſing by the main guards, he gave each of the commanding officers 100 ſequins to be diſtributed among the ſoldiers.

LONDON, *November* 12.

Yeſterday a Council was held at the Treaſury ſaid to be on American affairs.

Yeſterday a grand Board of Trade was held at the Plantation office, Whitehall, at which all the Lords were preſent. After it broke up, a packet was ſent off to Falmouth, to be forwarded with all expedition to Newfoundland.

It is ſaid that ſome Iriſh Peers will be created Engliſh Barons, previous to the meeting of the new Parliament.

The King of France has forbidden by an edict the publiſhing any thing whatſoever relative to the political ſtate of the nation, whether it be *for* or *againſt* the reſtoration of the old Parliament, or any other meaſure of government.

Nov. 14. Circular letters are ſent from one of the Secretaries of State to all the Scots Peers, deſiring them to elect the Earl of Aberdeen one of the ſixteen Scots Peers in the place of the Earl of Morton, who was in the liſt formerly ſent down by Lord Suffolk.

Extract of a letter from Berne, dated Oct. 26.

"The Magiſtrate here is under great fears as well as the people with regard to the partage that is going to be made of the thirteen cantons, by the courts of Vienna, Verſailles, and Turin; and according to circumſtances, we may believe their plan will in a ſhort time be put into execution. The frequent Couriers between the Courts of Berlin and Turin, it is ſaid have been on account of the two counties of Neufchatel and Valangin, which the former is to give up to the latter for a conſiderable ſum of money. They ſay the King of Pruſſia has accepted the propoſal. Pride and luxury are however the predominant vices now here, which were always the deſtruction of republics, and I am afraid will alſo be of this. If we are involved into a war, as it is moſt likely we ſoon ſhall, our countrymen, I believe, will not fight with that ſpirit our anceſtors did, who defended their liberty, which is now no more. The poor man being oppreſſed by his ſuperior as much as the French are by their arbitrary King, ſo that they know they cannot loſe any thing. You ſhall hear ſoon more of our news."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 7.

"An affair has juſt happened which gives riſe to ſeveral ſpeculations. M. Jolly de Fleury, Attorney General in the temporary Parliament of our late monarch, a man whoſe character was every where held in the utmoſt deteſtation for having forſaken the old Parliament, of which he was a Member, in order to become Attorney General to the new one, is exiled, and impriſoned in the fortreſs of Maubeuze, and his ſecretary confined in the Baſtile. Nothing but ſome very groſs miſdemeanor, which time will bring to light, could occaſion ſuch meaſures from government."

At the laſt board of Admiralty it was agreed to take into conſideration ſome new regulations relative to the better payment of the half pay officers in the royal navy.

Nov. 15. A correſpondent aſſures us, and from the beſt authority, that a Great Perſonage has within a few days expreſſed himſelf in ſuch feeling and pathetic terms for the ſituation of the ill-fated Boſtonians, as does honour to his royal humanity, and paternal concern for every part of his extenſive empire.

This day comes on, purſuant to his Majeſty's proclamation, at Holyrood houſe, in Scotland, the election of the ſixteen Scots Peers.

It is ſaid that a noble Lord in high office has drawn up a plan for manning the royal navy for the future, without the practice of impreſſing.

The Earl of Chatham is now in perfect health at Hayes; his Lordſhip intends to come to town at the meeting of Parliament.

A compromiſe between the Americans and government is now talked of, the Americans to tax themſelves with a certain ſum annually, on condition of the late acts being repealed. This is ſaid to be the bans of an accomodation.

Mr. Burke is now canvaſſing the freemen of Briſtol, having, we are informed, too much reaſon to fear that the preſent election will be declared void.

Nov. 16. They write from Paris, that two millions of livres are ordered to be raiſed immediately for the ſervice of the crown.

Nov. 17. Notwithſtanding the various, inflammatory and fictitious letters from *Americans of conſequence*, which ſwell our daily prints, we have the firſt authority to aſſure our readers, that no hoſtilities, or any thing carrying ſuch an appearance, have commenced between the inhabitants of Boſton and the troops under the command of General Gage. The former wait in anxious expectation of redreſs from the wiſdom and integrity of a new Parliament; and the latter has received poſitive commands, by the laſt expreſs to act only on the *defenſive*; nay, to put up with ſome outrages rather than proceed to extremities, till the opinion of the enſuing ſeſſions ſhall be known on this critical ſubject.

Nov. 18. It is ſaid that a number of officers upon half pay will embark in the next Liſbon Packet for the naval ſervice of Portugal.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor and his daughter, who is to act as Lady Mayoreſs, removed from Princes Court, Weſtminſter, to the Manſion-houſe, to reſide during his Lordſhip's Mayoralty.

The Lord Mayor, it is ſaid, will publiſh the names and places of abode of the ſeveral bakers convicted before him for the future, for ſelling bread ſhort of weight.

Wedneſday arrived in the river, the Eagle, Capt. Adams, from Leghorn. She was attacked off Cape St. Vincent's by an Algerine corſair, which ſhe engaged two hours, and obliged to ſheer off. Capt. Adams loſt his top-maſt, and had one man killed.

The ſhip Anna Maria, from Jamaica, is wrecked on the coaſt of Cornwall.

Extract of a letter from Rome, Oct. 5.

"Cardinal Serdale, Archbiſhop of Naples, is hourly expected, and who, notwithſtanding his great age, aſpires to the Papal ſeat. He travels in a baſket. On the 9th inſt. the Duke of York was choſen chief of the Biſhops, and ſeveral others raiſed to particular dignities."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 8.

"The remonſtrances of the city of Amſterdam againſt ſending a reinforcement of troops to Surrinam, have proved ineffectual; the reſolution of the States General relative to that affair being confirmed. In conſequence whereof the troops deſtined for that country are ordered to anticipate their rendezvous at Williamſtadt, and to be there on the 5th inſtead of the 15th inſtant, in order to embark without delay."

Yeſterday morning a meſſenger arrived at Lord Rochford's office with diſpatches from Lord Stormont, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Paris, and in the afternoon another meſſenger arrived with diſpatches from his Lordſhip, both of which were delivered to his Majeſty.

Orders are given for an account of the arrears due on his Majeſty's Civil Eſtabliſhment in Ireland to be made out, to be laid before the Lords of the Treaſury for their inſpection.

A private letter from the Hague by the laſt mail, mentions, that the Dutch Aſiatic Company, propoſes ſending out in their ſhips this ſeaſon 2000 land forces, as a reinforcement to their garriſons in the Eaſt-Indies, beſides a conſiderable naval force.

They write from Amſterdam, that two Dutch ſhips, the one a man of war, the other a merchant ſhip, are both loſt on the eaſt ſide of the Texel, and their crews periſhed; but their names were not known.

Several letters it is ſaid have been received lately by the Premier from General Gage intreating further inſtructions; but no anſwer have yet been returned, nor will be, till the opinion of Parliament has been obtained.

Wedneſday morning died at Bath, Sir James Hodges, Knt. Town Clerk of this city, formerly an eminent bookſeller on London bridge. This place is in the gift of the Common Council.

Sweden, Auſtria, and the Houſe of Bourbon, will in all human probability figure as allies in the next war; and it is as probable that the oppoſition will conſiſt of Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Denmark. How in ſuch a ſtate of connection is Great-Britain to keep free from Continental ties? She muſt either engage herſelf, or Hanover will be attacked in a manner too powerful for reſiſtance; there is however one circumſtance which may *derange* this ſcheme which is the perſonal enmity ſuppoſed to be deeply rooted in the breaſt of his Majeſty, againſt the King of Pruſſia, who more than once, it is ſaid, has ſpoken in a ſtile too ſlighting to be forgiven—what may prove the reſult of theſe contradictions cannot be foreſeen, but this much is certain, that if the Miniſtry of this country do not manage their negociations ſo as to make a naval war, all that is neceſſary for us to embark in, they will deſerve more opprobrious terms than they have yet met with.

Nov. 19. By the laſt letters from Liſbon we hear, that the Portugueſe mean ſhortly to reclaim and reſettle ſeveral of the places occupied by them on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa and other parts of the Eaſt-Indies, previous to Portugal becoming a province of Spain in the year 1580.

The ſame letters add, that a remarkable coolneſs has ſubſiſted for ſome weeks paſt between Mr. Walpole, our Envoy at that Court, and the Portugueſe Miniſter.

The French King has lately iſſued orders, it is reported, to diſmantle moſt of the interior fortreſſes of his kingdom, adding that it was only neceſſary to defend himſelf againſt his enemies. This one reform, it is believed, will create a ſaving of nearly half a million ſterling annually, which has been for the laſt hundred years entirely thrown away to no purpoſe.

Thurſday evening a Cabinet Council was held at Lord Gower's on the ſubject of ſome diſpatches received on Thurſday from Verſailles: all the great Officers of State aſſiſted.

Circular letters have already been ſent to a great number of Members of Parliament, to give their early attendance in Parliament, which will meet the 29th inſtant for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

Yeſterday the Biſhops of London, Wincheſter, and Briſtol, attended the Levee at St. James's, and afterwards had a long conference with his Majeſty.

Yeſterday a full Board of Admiralty was held, at the breaking up of which expreſſes were ſent to the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral dock-yards at Portſmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerneſs.

The Good Hope, Eben, from St. Croix to Copenhagen, is put into Cowes in diſtreſs.

A report is now current that his Majeſty has ſignified his intention of reviewing his fleet early in the ſpring at Portſmouth; and it is ſaid that he will be accompanied by her Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Biſhop of Oznaburgh.

Robert Gammon, Eſq; who lately married a ſiſter of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, is appointed Collector of St. Chriſtophers, one of the Leeward Iſlands.

Steward Roſe, Eſq; is appointed Collector of the Cuſtoms in the iſland of Grenada, in the room of Thomas Proudfoot, Eſq; deceaſed.

Yeſterday the vacancy of the place of Town Clerk of this city, by the death of Sir James Hodges, Knt. was declared to the Court of Common Council, and at the next court will come on the election for another.

Nov. 20. If the patriotic party ſhould prove ſucceſsful, we are aſſured ſome capital impeachments will be commenced in both houſes, the enſuing ſeſſions of Parliament.

Orders are ſent to the governors of Jerſey and Guernſey for thoſe iſlands to be ſurveyed, and a report of the ſtate of the fortifications to be made forthwith.

Nov. 22. The declaration of war of the King of Spain againſt the Emperor of Morocco, has removed every ſcruple our Miniſtry had of that Monarch diſturbing them in their operations againſt the Americans, and they are no leſs ſure of the pacific intentions of the King of France: every thing therefore ſeems to favour their operations.

Yeſterday morning the Pruſſian Miniſter held a long conference with ſeveral of the great officers of ſtate, on account of ſome diſpatches received from the Court of Berlin.

Joſiah Quincy, Eſq; who arrived on Friday from Boſton, had the next day a long conference with the Secretaries of State.

His Majeſty, it is ſaid, has reſolved to grant no more penſions for lives or years on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, except to the Royal Family.

A certain Royal Duke is, we hear, determined to take a very ſpirited and deciſive part in public affairs in the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament.

An Engliſh gentleman juſt arrived from Breſt aſſures us, that additional fortifications are now erecting at the mouth of the river Villaine, with the utmoſt expedition.

A private letter from Cadiz aſſerts, that the Spaniards were never more buſy in augmenting their marine both in Europe and America, than at this time.

Laſt week three gentlemen at the weſt end of the town embarked for Weſt Florida, to take poſſeſſion of ſeveral thouſand acres of land allotted them in that province.

Next Sunday the Lord Chancellor will have a Levee at his houſe in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, which will be continued during the ſitting of Parliament.

It is expected that there will ſhortly be a remonſtrance to the throne, on the proceedings of government relative to America.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Nov. 1.

"It has been reported here for ſome days paſt, that there has been a revolution at Conſtantinople, and that the Grand Signor has been dethroned; but this news, which is ſaid to come from the Ruſſian army, wants confirmation.

"They write from Peterſburgh, that the rebel Pugatſcheff is put into an iron cage, to be brought from Jaik to Moſcow, under an eſcort of 400 men

"Accounts from Tawranoff mention, that the intimate and counſellor of Pugatſcheff was at the head of thoſe who ſeized and delivered that rebel into the hands of the Ruſſians."

A letter from Leghorn, dated Oct. 26, ſays, "The laſt letters from Cairo, brought by a ſhip from Alexandria, adviſe, that the news of the peace being concluded between the Turks and Ruſſians had occaſioned very great joy there, eſpecially among the merchants, who hope to ſee their commerce revive, which had been long interrupted by the war. Large quantities of corn lie in the warehouſes there, which they are now preparing to ſend to different ports of the Mediterranean.

NEW-YORK, *January* 23.

His Honor Governor COLDEN's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the General Aſſembly of this Province.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my moſt cordial thanks, for this loyal and affectionate addreſs.—

The affliction you expreſs at the unhappy conteſt between Great-Britain and his Majeſty's American dominions—Your virtuous reſolution to diſcharge your important truſt, with firmneſs and deliberation—Your ſolicitude for a re-eſtabliſhment of that harmony with our parent ſtate, which can alone diffuſe happineſs and ſecurity to the various branches of the empire—And your aſſurance that you will diſcountenance every meaſure which may increaſe our diſtreſs; while they hold you up as guardians on whoſe wiſdom and integrity your conſtituents may rely with well grounded confidence; cannot fail of giving me the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction, and of recommending you to general approbation.

You may be aſſured, Gentlemen, that to deſerve the good opinion and eſteem with which you are pleaſed to honor me, ſhall be my conſtant ſtudy, and the object of my ambition.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

New-York, 20th January, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 30.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* CONVENTION, *for the Province of* Pennſylvania, *held at* Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, *and continued by adjournments, to the 28th.*

PRESENT.

For the City and Liberties of Philadelphia. *John Dickinſon, Eſq; Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Charles Thomſon, Eſq; John Cadwalader, Eſq; George Clymer, Eſq; Joſeph Read, Eſq; Samuel Meredith, William Ruſh, James Meaſe, John Nixon, John Cox, John Bayard, Chriſtopher Ludwig, Thomas Barclay, George Schloſſer, Jonathan B. Smith, Francis Wade, Lambert Cadwalader, Reynold Keen, Richard Bache, John Benezet, Jacob Ruſh, William Bradford, Elias Boys, James Robinſon, Manuel Eyre, Owen Biddle, William Heyſham, James Miligan, John Wilcox, Sharp Delany, Francis Gurney, John Purviance, Robert Knox, Francis Haſſenclever, Thomas Cuthbert, Sen. William Jackſon, Iſaac Melcher, Samuel Penroſe, Iſaac Coates, William Coates, Blathwaite Jones, Thomas Pryor, Samuel Maſſey, Robert Towers, Henry Jones, Joſeph Wetherill, Joſeph Copperthwaite, Joſeph Dean, Benjamin Harbeſon, James Aſh, Benjamin Loxley, William Robinſon, Rieloff Alberſon, James Irvine.*

Philadelphia County. *George Gray, Eſq; John Bull, Eſq; Samuel Aſhmead, Eſq; Samuel Ervine, Eſq; John Roberts, Thomas Aſhton, Benjamin Jacobs, John Moore, Eſq; Samuel Miles, Eſq; Edward Milnor, Jacob Laughlan, Melchior Waggoner.*

Cheſter County. *Anthony Wayne, Eſq; Hugh Lloyd, Richard Thomas, Francis Johnſon, Eſq; Samuel Fairlamb, Lewis Davis, William Montgomery, Joſ. Muſgrave, Joſhua Evans, Perſifer Frazer.*

Lancaſter County. *Adam Simon Kuhn, Eſq; James Climſon, Eſq; Peter Grubb, Sebaſtian Graaff, David Jenkins, Bartram Galbraith.*

York County. *James Smith, Eſq; Thomas Hartley, Eſq; Joſ. Donaldſon, George Eichelberger, John Hay, George Irwin, Michael Smyſer.*

Cumberland County. *James Wilſon, Eſq; Robert Magaw, Eſq;*

Berks County. *Edward Biddle, Eſq; Chriſtopher Schultz, Jonathan Potts, Eſq; Mark Bird, Eſq; John Patton, Eſq; Baltzar Gehr, Eſq; Sebaſtian Levan.*

Northampton County. *George Taylor, Eſq; John Oakley, Peter Küchlain, Jacob Arndt, Eſq;*

Northumberland County. *William Plunket, Eſq; Caſper Weitſeil, Eſq;*

THE Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee opened the Convention, by explaining the motives which induced ſaid Committee to propoſe the holding this Convention.

JOSEPH REED, Eſq; was choſen *Preſident* of this Convention.

Meſſrs. JONATHAN B. SMITH, JOHN BENEZET, and FRANCIS JOHNSON, Eſq; were choſen *Secretaries.*

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, that the Committee of the City of *Philadelphia*, and each County Committee, ſhall have one vote in determining every queſtion that may come before this Convention.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Convention moſt heartily approve of the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congreſs: That we will faithfully endeavour to carry into execution, the meaſures of the Aſſociation entered into, and recommended, by them, and that the members of that very reſpectable body, merit our warmeſt thanks, by their great and diſintereſted labours for the preſervation of the rights and liberties of the *Britiſh* colonies.

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral members of this Convention to promote and encourage inſtructions or advice from their ſeveral counties, to their Repreſentatives in General-Aſſembly, to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of Slaves into this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That in caſe the trade of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, ſhall be ſuſpended in conſequence of the preſent ſtruggle, it

is the opinion of this Convention that the ſeveral counties ſhould, and that the members of this Convention will, exert themſelves to afford all the neceſſary relief and aſſiſtance to the inhabitants of the ſaid city and liberties, who will be more immediately affected by ſuch an event.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That if any oppoſition ſhall be given to any of the Committees of this province in carrying the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs into execution, the Committees of the other counties, in order to preſerve the ſaid Aſſociation inviolate, will give all the weight and aſſiſtance in their power to the Committee who ſhall meet with ſuch oppoſition.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the moſt earneſt wiſh and deſire of this Convention to ſee harmony reſtored between Great-Britain and the Colonies: That we will exert our utmoſt endeavours for the attainment of that moſt deſirable object: That it is the opinion of this body that the commercial oppoſition pointed out by the Continental Congreſs, if faithfully adhered to, will be the means of reſcuing this unhappy country from the evils meditated againſt it. But if the humble and loyal petition of ſaid Congreſs, to his moſt gracious Majeſty, ſhould be diſregarded; and the Britiſh Adminiſtration, inſtead of redreſſing our grievances, ſhould determine by force to effect a ſubmiſſion to the late arbitrary acts of the Britiſh Parliament, in ſuch a ſituation we hold it our indiſpenſible duty to reſiſt ſuch force, and at every hazard, to defend the rights and liberties of America.

WHEREAS it has been judged neceſſary for the preſervation of our juſt rights and liberties, to lay a reſtraint on our importation, and as the freedom, happineſs and proſperity of a ſtate greatly depend on providing within itſelf a ſupply of articles neceſſary for ſubſiſtance, cloathing and defence, a regard for our country, as well as common prudence call upon us to encourage agriculture, manufactures and œconomy. Therefore this Convention do reſolve as follows.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That from and after the firſt day of March next, no perſon or perſons ſhould uſe in his, her, or their families, unleſs in caſes of neceſſity, and on no account ſell to the butchers, or kill for the market, any *Sheep* under four years old. And where there is a neceſſity for uſing any mutton in their families, it is recommended to kill ſuch as are the leaſt profitable to keep.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the ſetting up of WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES in as many different branches as poſſible; eſpecially coating, flannel, blankets, rugs or coverlids, hoſiery and coarſe cloths, both broad and narrow.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the raiſing and manufacturing of *Madder*, *Woad*, and ſuch other dye ſtuffs as may be raiſed in this province to advantage, and are abſolutely neceſſary in the woollen manufactures.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That each perſon having proper land, ſhould raiſe a quantity of *Flax* and *Hemp* ſufficient, not only for the uſe of his own family, but alſo to ſpare to others on moderate terms. And that it be recommended to the farmers to provide themſelves early with a ſufficient quantity of ſeed for the propoſed increaſe of the above articles of hemp and flax.

Reſolved unanimouſly, As *Salt* is a daily and almoſt indiſpenſable neceſſary of life, and the making of it among ourſelves muſt be eſteemed a valuable acquiſition; we therefore recommend the making of it in the manner uſed in England and other countries; and are of opinion it may be done with ſucceſs, in the interior parts of the province where there are ſalt ſprings, as well as on the ſea coaſts.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That *Salt-Petre* being an article of great uſe and conſumption, we recommend the making of it, and are further of opinion it may be done to great advantage.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the neceſſity we may be under for *Gun Powder*, eſpecially in the Indian trade, induces us to recommend the manufacturing that article as largely as poſſible, by ſuch perſons who are or may be owners of Powder-Mills in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the manufacturing of Iron into *Nails* and *Wire*, and all other articles neceſſary for carrying on our manufactures evidently in general uſe; and which of conſequence, ſhould our unhappy differences continue, will be in great demand.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we are of opinion the making of *Steel* ought to be largely proſecuted, as the demand for this article will be great.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the making of different kinds of *Paper*, now in uſe among us, to the ſeveral manufacturers: And as the ſucceſs of this branch depends on a ſupply of old linen and woollen rags, requeſt the people of this province, in their reſpective houſes, may order the neceſſary ſteps to be taken for preſerving theſe, otherwiſe uſeleſs, articles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the conſumption of *Glaſs* is greater than the Glaſs-Houſes now eſtabliſhed among us can ſupply, we recommend the ſetting up other Glaſs-Houſes; and are of opinion they would turn out to the advantage of the proprietors.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That whereas *Wool Combs* and *Cards* have, for ſome time, been manufactured in ſome of the neighbouring Colonies, and are abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the hoſiery and cloathing buſineſs, we do recommend the eſtabliſhing ſuch a manufactury in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we alſo recommend the manufacturing of *Copper* into ſheets, bottoms and kettles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the erecting a great number of *Fulling Mills*, and *Mills for breaking, ſwingling* and *ſoftening hemp* and *flax*. And alſo the making of *Grind-Stones* in this country.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the brewing of large quantities of malt liquors, within this province, would tend to render the conſumption of foreign liquors leſs neceſſary; it is therefore recommended, that proper attention be given to the cultivation of *Barley*: And that the ſeveral Brewers, both in city and country, do encourage it, by giving a reaſonable and ſufficient price for the ſame.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend to all the inhabitants of this province, and do promiſe for ourſelves in particular, to USE *our own manufactures*, and thoſe of the other colonies, in preference to all others.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That for the more ſpeedily and effectually putting theſe reſolves in execution, we do earneſtly recommend Societies may be eſtabliſhed in different parts; and are of opinion that *premiums* ought to be granted in the ſeveral counties to perſons who may excel in the ſeveral branches of manufactory: And we do further engage, that we in our ſeparate Committees will promote them to the utmoſt of our power.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That if any manufacturer or vender of goods and merchandizes in this province, ſhall take advantage of the neceſſities of his country, by ſelling his goods or merchandize at an unuſual and extravagant profit, ſuch perſon ſhall be conſidered as an enemy to his country, and be adverti ſed as ſuch, by the Committee of the place where ſuch offender dwells.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the making *Tin Plates*, as an article worthy the attention of the people of this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as *Printing Types* are now made to a conſiderable degree of perfection by an ingenious Artiſt in Germantown; it is recommended to the Printers to uſe ſuch Types in preference to any which may be hereafter imported.

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Committee of Correſpondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, be a ſtanding Committee of Correſpondence for the ſeveral counties here repreſented: And that if it ſhould at any time hereafter appear to the Committee of the city and liberties, that the ſituation of public affairs render a Provincial Convention neceſſary, that the ſaid Committee of Correſpondence do give the earlieſt notice thereof to the Committees of the ſeveral counties.

Ordered, That the Proceedings of this Convention be ſent to the Preſs, and printed in Engliſh and German, under the direction of the Preſident, and Meſſrs. Jonathan B. Smith and John Benezet.

A true Copy,

JONATHAN B. SMITH, JOHN BENEZET, FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Secretaries.*

His Honour the Governor has been pleaſed to Commiſſion Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE, to execute the office of Vendue-Maſter for this city.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Jan. 27.

"On Tueſday it was moved in Aſſembly, that on Thurſday the Houſe do appoint a day in which to go into the Proceedings of the Congreſs, and at the inſtigation of a member the motion was withdrawn—and on Thurſday it was again moved, that the Houſe would take into conſideration the proceedings of the Congreſs, when Mr. —— moved that the motion be not put; on which debates aroſe, and a diviſion enſued which gave a *Coup de Grace* to the Congreſs, and a heavy blow to the violent party here."

Capt. Houſton, on his paſſage from London, in lat. 36: 30, long. 68: 10, ſpoke the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from Maryland for Leghorn, all well.

The brig Endeavour, Capt. Caldwell, from this port for Londonderry, took fire on Monday night laſt, off Reedy Iſland, and is conſumed. Part of the cargo with all the men are ſaved. The fire, it is ſuppoſed, was occaſioned by a ſpark falling down behind the fire place into the hold.

The COMMITTEE for the County of Philadelphia are requeſted to be punctual in attending their next meeting, on Thurſday the 16th of February, at the Public School houſe in Germantown, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Nancy, J. Brice, Jamaica.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York.
Sloop Polly, A. Anderſon, New-London.
Sloop Freedom, T. Nye, Plymouth.
Ship Britannia, T. Houſton, London.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Albion, T. Crippen, Liverpool.
Ship Betty, J. Graham, Ditto.
Brig Suffolk, T. Poole, Ditto.
Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland.
Sloop Peggy & Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York.
Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, Jamaica.
Snow Harmony, J. Cliſton, Liſbon.
Ship Tyger, T. Fell, Jamaica.
Sch. Gull, J. Roſs, Grenada.

CLEARED.

Brig Nancy, T. Crooker Jamaica.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Ship Hope, G. Curwine, Litterkenny.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Mitchell, New-York.
Brig Grenada Packet, J. White, Virginia.
Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, Jamaica.
Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland.

SARAH HUSSEY,

TAMBOUR WORKER and EMBROIDERER, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, at the houſe lately occupied by M'Elroy and Finley, nearly oppoſite the Golden Fleece;

WHERE ſhe teaches Ladies the Tambour and Embroidery in gold and ſilver, ſheneal, ſilk and cotton; the open work in muſlins and elegance of ſhading; to ſpangle and pearl, &c. for Twenty Shillings per month. Ladies may be taught at their own houſes for the ſame. She returns her ſincere thanks to thoſe Ladies that have experienced her judgment in ſhading, and hopes for their recommendations.

Ladies gowns, ruffles, aprons, work bags and fire ſcreens worked very cheap; alſo ſhoes worked in gold, for one dollar a pair. Likewiſe Gentlemens mourning cloaths embroidered, and waiſtcoats worked in Tambour, from 3l. to 10l. in gold, and without from 3l. to 15s. hat-bands, buttons and loops, and buttons for Gentlemens cloaths embroidered with gold and ſilver, to any deſign that they chuſe.

WATCH MAIN-SPRINGS,

MADE in Philadelphia, are ſold by the manufacturer, MATTHIAS EYRE, Spring-maker, from London, at his houſe in Third-ſtreet below South-ſtreet, and by JOHN WOOD, Watch maker, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where watch-makers and others may be ſupplied with any quantity of ſprings much cheaper than can be afforded when imported from England; from which circumſtance, and the good quality of the ſprings, the maker hopes for the encouragement of the watch-makers in this and the neighbouring provinces, whoſe orders will be gratefully received and faithfully executed.

N. B. Thirty ſhillings by the dozen, and three ſhillings the ſingle ſpring.

Juſt imported from London, per the Catherine, Capt. Barron, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM ROSS,

SHOEMAKER, at the ſign of the ſlipper, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, Philadelphia,

AVERY neat aſſortment of the beſt London draw Boot Legs and Ben Leather Soles, which he makes up into boots, ſtrong ſhoes and channel pumps, at the cuſtomary prices, or ſells unmade to ſhoemakers and others, at the uſual rates; he will not take any advantage of the preſen times.—He has a few dozen legs and ſoles conſiderably larger and ſtronger than what are uſually imported, very ſuitable for country people and others who ride a great deal, which will be ſold on moderate terms; as alſo white calf-ſkin rans for womens ſhoes; tacks, awls and awl hafts; white wax or maſheen, Howard's heel-balls, &c. of the very beſt quality, and at the ſame prices as ſold by others in this city.

N. B. Said Ross carries on the Shoemaking buſineſs in all its branches as uſual, and has a neat aſſortmeot of the beſt double callimanco and other worſteds for womens wear.

THOMAS HARPER,

UPHOLSTERER, APPRAISER and PAPER-HANGER from LONDON,

HATH opened Shop in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where he propoſes carrying on the Upholſtery buſineſs in all its various branches.—He has had the honour to ſerve a great number of the Nobility in London with general ſatisfaction, which he hopes will recommend him to the favour of the Gentlemen and Ladies of this city, who may depend on having their work done in the compleateſt manner, with the utmoſt diſpatch. He has imported by the London Packet, Capt. Cook, a neat aſſortment of Upholſtery Goods and Paper Hangings, of the neweſt patterns, which he will ſell on very low terms for ready money.

All ſorts of Venetian and other blinds made on the neweſt conſtruction.

N. B. A LAD wanted; enquire as above.

GEORGE HAUGHTON,

UPHOLSTERER, lately from LONDON,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public, that he has taken a houſe in Second-ſtreet, four doors from Cheſnut-ſtreet, and next door to Mrs. Devin's, where he purpoſes to follow the Upholſtery buſineſs in all its various branches. As he has had the advantage of ſerving a regular apprenticeſhip to that trade in one of the moſt capital ſhops in London, and of working in moſt of the others, and has done the principal work ſome time in this city for Mr. Webſter, he does not doubt of giving ſatisfaction to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that will pleaſe to employ him in any part of the buſineſs: He being a ſtranger, has no recommendation but his ſkill in his profeſſion, which he hopes the Public will give him an opportunity to ſhew, as they may depend on having their work done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, on the loweſt terms, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

He makes the new faſhion'd French corner chairs, converſation ſtools, ſofas, Venetian window blinds, and bedſteads of all ſorts. Fringe Line Toſſels made to any pattern or quantity, on the ſhorteſt notice.

FOR SALE,

On board the brig Union, Samuel Williams, maſter, lying at Bright and Pechin's wharf,

MOLASSES and COCOA. Said brig is for ſale, or will take a freight for Salem, or any other place that may be agreeable to ſaid Williams.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1775.

ALL Perſons indebted to JOHN GOODWIN, late of this city, Houſe-carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have any demands are deſired to bring in their accounts.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid GOODWIN, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee houſe, in the evening of the eleventh of March next, if not ſold before at private ſale—A Houſe and Lot of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Front ſtreet, three ſtories high, 20 feet in front and 40 feet deep; bounded northward by ground of Daniel Offley, and ſouthward by William Prichard. Alſo a Houſe and Lot of Ground on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets; the lot is 16 feet front and 80 feet deep; the houſe is two ſtories high, with a two ſtory kitchen.

SARAH KIRLIN, HANNAH GOODWIN, } Executrixes.
JACOB HARMAN, Executor.

Gouceſter, Jan. 25, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *JAMES BOWMAN*, Eſq; late of Glouceſter, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame on or before the firſt day of March next, or they may expect to be ſued without further notice. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, properly atteſted, on or before the tenth day of May next, at which time the creditors of the deceaſed are requeſted to meet at the houſe of *William Hugg*, jun. at Glouceſter, by ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH ELLIS, *JOSEPH HUGG*, } Adminiſtrators.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3d, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, the 21ſt of November, ult. a Negro Boy named CATO, about four feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſtrong and well made; had on when he went away, a ſcarlet coattee, a ſuperfine purple jacket, and a ſmall hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TOD.

TO BE LET,

By the Subſcriber, for a term of Years,

AVERY valuable Plantation, containing upwards of four hundred acres of land, ſituate in the Great Valley, between the Valley Church and the White Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, in Cheſter county; on which there is plenty of lime ſtone, and a conſiderable quantity put on the ground lately. There are two orchards on the premiſes, and a good meadow. The land is as good for wheat, or any other grain, as any in the province. For terms apply to the owner, living in Market-ſtreet near the Friends Meeting-houſe, in Philadelphia. HUGH FRAZER.

N. B. The premiſes will be ready to enter on the firſt day of April next.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Glouceſter county gaol, on the night of the 26th inſtant (January) the four following deſcribed perſons, viz. WILLIAM COLLINS, committed for felony, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, down look, brown hair; had on a ſhort light coloured cloth coat, blue trowſers, and a half worn beaver hat.—JOHN MICKLE, a Dutchman, alſo committed for felony, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown coloured cloth coat and jacket, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings and half worn ſhoes.—HUGH JONES WELSH, calls himſelf a Welſhman, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellow complexion; had on an old light coloured great coat, a pair of linen trowſers, and old ſtockings and ſhoes.—JOHN RANDEL, a ſervant man belonging to Samuel Hughes, Eſq; of ſaid county; an Engliſhman, of a dark complexion, ſlim built, long viſage, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; had on an old felt hat, red jacket with blue patches, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, and plated buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid perſons and brings them to Glouceſter gaol, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for Collins, THREE POUNDS for Mickle, FORTY SHILLINGS for Welſh, and FORTY SHILLINGS for Randel, paid by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

Wilmington, Jan. 26, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN laſt night, out of a ſtable in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, living in Wilmington, a ſmall BAY HORSE, with a few white hairs on his forehead, no brand that is known, not trimmed, or very little, has middling ſquare hips, and a ſpavin lump on the inſide of one of his hind legs, which cauſes him to limp, eſpecially when he gallops, or after riding, which it is thought will prevent the thief from taking him far off; he trots, and paces a little, and is ſhod all round. Any perſon who will take up the thief and horſe, ſo that the former may be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the horſe alone, THIRTY SHILLINGS, paid by

JOSEPH HEDGE.

The Public will be pleaſed to take notice, that on Wedneſday next, and on the firſt Wedneſday of every ſucceding month, will be publiſhed and ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers,

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, or AMERICAN MONTHLY MUSEUM. For January 1775. Price One Shilling, Pennſylvania currency, each.

*** The favours of the ingenious (poſt paid, or put into the ſlit of the Publiſher's ſhop window) will be acknowledged with gratitude, and inſerted in the order in which they come to hand.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this Magazine are taken in by Meſſrs *R. Wells*, in *Charleſtown*; *Purdie* and *Dixon*, *Williamſburgh*; *W. Duncan*, *Norfolk*; *W. Aikman*, *Annapolis*; *R.* and *W. Barclay*, *Baltimore*; *R. Anderſon*, and *E. M'Coombe*, *Newtown Cheſter*; *J. Heron*, *Talbot Court-Houſe*; *J. Creigh*, *Carliſle*; *J. Emerſon*, *Trenton*; *J. Hyer*, *Princeton*; *J. Williamſon*, *Wilmington*; Dr. *Watſon*, *New-Caſtle*; *I. Collins*, *Burlington*; *Noel* and *Hazard*, and *S. Loudon*, *New-York*; — *Lockman*, *New-Haven*; *H. Knox*, and *J. Foſter Condy*, *Boſton*; Meſſrs. *Halls*, Printers, *Salem*; *N. E. Sparhawk* and *Butler*, *Portſmouth*; and by the Publiſher, *R. Aitken*, oppoſite the *London Coffee-houſe*, *Front-ſtreet*, *Philadelphia*.

PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK

STAGE-WAGGON,

To Ply Conſtantly, Winter and Summer,

SETS out from JOSEPH VANDERGRIFT's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, every Monday and Thurſday, preciſely at ſix o'clock in the morning, and proceeds to Princetown, where it meets the New-York Stage, exchanges paſſengers, and returns next day to Philadelphia, and the other to New-York —— Each paſſenger to pay Twenty Shillings to New-York, and to be allowed 15 pounds weight of luggage.—It is one of the beſt carriages of the kind that ever traverſed the road, and will inſure the public of as good, careful, and ſufficient a driver, as any upon the Continent of America. The ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to the public for their paſt favours, and hopes for a continuance from his former friends and the public in general, and is their moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

CHARLES BESSONETT.

WANTED,

A SMART lively Negro Boy, about fourteen or fifteen years of age. Any perſon having ſuch an one to diſpoſe of, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the Printer.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the eighteenth inſtant, a Negro Boy named CÆSAR, a chimney-ſweeper, his number is 10; he formerly belonged to the Widow May, is about ſixteen or ſeventeen years of age, marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away an old red pluſh jacket, an old great coat much moth-eaten, with his blanket. Whoever takes up ſaid ſweep and brings him to the ſubſcriber, at the Ship and Caſtle in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-houſe, or ſecures him in any gaol ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANTHONY HULL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago, a middle ſized dark brown COW. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY DEWEES.

January 27, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living on Bohemia Manor, Cæcil County, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man named DANIEL M'QUIRE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 20 or 22 years of age, pock marked, with a ſmall ſcab on his noſe; black hair ſpeaks middling good Engliſh; had on when he went away an old felt hat, a rediſh mix'd coloured ſhort wilton coat, and jacket of the ſame, much worn, a pair of red hair pluſh breeches patched in the ſeat with red cloth, a tow ſhirt, a pair of pale blue ſtockings, a pair of half worn ſhoes with yellow buckles, and a red ſtriped ſilk handkerchief; he alſo took with him a check ſhirt and a pair of worſted ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or puts him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

ROBERT WHITESIDES.

N. B. He can write, and it is ſuppoſed he will forge a paſs. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off at their peril.

Limeſtone Run, Jan. 17, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAW from the ſubſcriber, living on the weſt branch of Suſquehanna river, about twelve miles above Shamokin Fort, in the province of Pennſylvania, an indented Iriſh ſervant boy, named THOMAS COULTER, ſeventeen or eighteen years of age, ſmooth faced, fair hair, and freſh colored, his right hand and wriſt remarkably larger than the left: Had on and ſtole with him a lead colored coat, made ſurtout coat faſhion, but the tail of it lately cut off ſhort, two ſhirts, one of them ſtriped and the other tow linen, two pair of buckſkin breeches, half worn, one pair of blue and red ſtockings, all home made; an old wool hat, half worn ſhoes, with large ſquare braſs buckles, a pair of green Indian leggings, patched with red cloth. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals in this province, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS, and if taken up out of this province, and brings him home, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN NELSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

As I could not find in my heart on a ſudden to forſake this amiable family, neither could bear to think of lying a uſeleſs incumbrance upon them, I choſe my province of labour in the garden, while the ſons went to work in the field, and at the harveſt.

Late on an evening, when night had nearly ſhut in, when we had juſt finiſhed a frugal meal, and I had taken up my pipe, in order to tune the minds of our houſhold before they went to reſt; we heard a ſmart rapping at the outward door.

The eldeſt ſon bounced up and going out, ſoon returned, introducing a ſtranger. He was of a bold and portly make, of a very ſwarthy complexion, and had two deeply indented cuts, the one on his cheek, the other in his forehead.

Having caſt an obſerving look upon the company, he advanced and ſaid, Mrs. Aprée, I wiſh I had been the meſſenger of happier tidings to you. I bring you news of your huſband. Do you know this token, miſtreſs.

He then preſented her with a ſmall piece of divided gold. She gave a ſhriek at the ſight, catched haſtily at it, preſſed it eagerly to her lips, turned to a death-like paleneſs, and was juſt ſwooning away, when a ſudden guſh of tears came ſeaſonably to her relief.

At length ſhe took time to breathe; when looking wildly at her gueſt, Tell me, ſhe cried, does he live, does he live, does the father of my little ones ſtill breathe the air! He lives, ſaid the ſtranger. Bleſſed heaven! ſhe uttered, and dropt precipitately on her knees, and raiſed her cloſed eyes in a ſilent ejaculation.

Again, ſhe haſtily roſe. He lives, he lives, you ſay; O! the voice that tells me ſo, has a ſong in it more tuneful than a whole choir of angels. But how is he, where is he, may I look for one ſight of him before I die?

He was my mate and fellow ſlave among the Moors at Tetuan. I happily procured my freedom: but, before I left the city, I bargained for the ranſom of my friend and companion; and, if you are worth ſo much, you may remit it by the ſhip in which I landed.

Run, Jaquinot, exclaimed our mother, not conſidering that it was night, run and ſell all we have, cattle, corn, poultry, and farm; If we can but get your father home, we ſhall be rich paſt all reckoning.

Never, never did I wiſh for wealth till that very hour, and I had a kind of hope that the ardour of my deſires would pull it into my poſſeſſion. I haſtily rummaged my pockets, threw out all the caſh that I thought I was maſter of, when, feeling ſomething hard in the right ſide of my breeches, I thruſt my hand in and drew out about twenty guineas, which had lain there unknown to me, from the hour I left England; and I eagerly impelled them into the hand of our factor.

He ſtarted thereupon, and turned an admiring eye of tender emotion upon me. You are very bountiful indeed, my young maſter, ſaid he, but even this, with all the effects that theſe poor people are poſſeſſed of, will fall very ſhort, I fear, of the ranſom required. And, ſo ſaying, he gently laid the money on the table.

Well, don't be diſcouraged, my deareſt mother, cried out the eldeſt boy, there is a ſhip now in the harbour, waiting to carry ſervants to the French ſettlements in America, and I will go and ſell myſelf to the maſter, and order the money to you, for the redemption of our beloved father from the houſe of his bondage. And I, brother, ſaid the ſecond ſon, will ſell myſelf with you. And I, ſaid the third. And I, alſo, cried out the fourth child (who was a daughter) if they will think it worth while to give any thing for me.

Yes, yes, my precious children, exclaimed the tender mother, we will all go together; I will not be parted from my babes; we will go and ſell ourſelves to ſervitude, for the deliverance of our beloved, of our huſband and our maſter, our father and firſt friend. If he comes home ſafe and ſound, I know, ſure as I am here, that he will either come to us himſelf, or ſend to us, in his turn, and delivery us from our ſlavery; or, in the laſt extremity, we poor ſlaves ſhall be found true children of that father whoſe ſervice is perfect freedom.

Hereupon, we were all amazed by our gueſt's falling into a ſudden and outrageous fit. He ſunk to earth, threw himſelf proſtrate, roared, wept, and ſobbed aloud. We ſuppoſed him to be ſmitten by ſome quick ſtroke of madneſs; and we all held ourſelves at an alarmed diſtance.

At length he roſe to his knees, and ſtretching his arms towards heaven with a trepid agitation, O God, my God, he exclaimed, you kill, you oppreſs, you cruſh me to death by your bounties! They are inſufferable! O father of mercies, I cannot bear this weight of bleſſedneſs.

Then, turning towards us, he cried, Won't you come near me, my wife? won't you come near me, my children? I am your huſband, my Marian, your too too happy huſband. I am your father, my children, that unworthy father, my babes, for whom ye would, juſt now, have ſold yourſelves to ſlavery. Do you not know me, my wife? I am thy Pierre, thy huſband: but who is worthy to be the huſband of Marian?

She then drew towards him with a trembling caution, and he roſe and ſpread his arms, eaſt and weſt, to receive her. But ſhe declined his embrace, and ſtepping up, like a crazed perſon, ſhe ript open his doublet, and perceiving a large mole in the pit of his ſtomach, ſhe gave a loud ſhriek and ſunk motionleſs on the floor. I haſtened to aſſiſt her; her ſituation wrung my heart. Never had I conceived ſo great an eſteem for any human creature! I beheld her as the bride of God, in whom he had opened his whole heaven upon earth.

Her huſband looked down upon her with frantic emotion, and, ſeeing her pale, ſpeechleſs, and without ſign of life, he uttered a great cry and fell ſenſeleſs beſide her.

I was near being reduced to the ſame ſtate: but I exerted my ſpirit and powers to give relief to thoſe I loved. We gathered about them in bitter condolance: ſome raiſed, ſome chafed them; while others ran for water and threw it upon them.

At length they came to themſelves, when the good man looking about him with affections and agitations not to be deſcribed, Ah, he cried, my God, why haſt thou not made me as the pelican, that I might tear open my boſom, and yield my bowels and vitals for the foſtering of this precious wife and her young ones?

He then caught her to him, and, having held her ſome minutes in a ſilent but rapturous embrace, he turned to his children, took them ſucceſſively to his arms, and wept upon each.

Then all became joy and jubilee throughout the company! Such kiſſing, careſſing, congratulating and embracing, all around and over again! Each was filled with the joy and exultation of every perſon about them; each engroſſed to themſelves the bleſſedneſs of all; and the happineſs of this houſhold could only be tranſcended by that of Heaven itſelf, in adding to the number of the loving and the bleſſed.

While a ſupper, of ſomething more than ordinary, was preparing, my favourite little Amie, the youngeſt of the children, came in, and Mrs. Aprée preſented her little angel to the father. Ah, cried he, while he careſſed and gazed fondly upon her, will you never have done heaping happineſs upon me? And you too, my darling, ſaid he, turning and catching the daughter to him, who had offered herſelf to ſlavery, you ſaid you thought yourſelf of no value; but I would not part with you in exchange for both the Indies, my pearl of countleſs price!

When we ſat down to ſupper, the good man told us, at intervals, how their veſſel had been taken by two barbary rovers, after an obſtinate engagement, wherein he had received the two wounds in his face, and two more in his boſom. That, during three ſucceeding years, he laboured, though laden with ſhackles, at the public works in Teutan; when he, with three more of his moſt robuſt and active companions, filed off their fetters, and fled away at dead of night, croſſing wide rivers, ſwamps, and woods, the habitations of wild beaſts, without any direction or knowledge of the country through which they paſſed. That after an incredible length of travel, labour, dangers, impending deaths and fatigues, they came to a country of negroes, who proved extremely humane and hoſpitable to them: for, ſeeing, ſaid he, that they had nothing to apprehend from our ſmall number, they gave way to that gracious principle of compaſſion and benevolence which deſcended from Heaven on the hearts of all born of woman, and which is the moſt bleſſed portion of all who are not leagued with the kingdom of darkneſs. As I had been bred a carpenter, and had my knife, with a file and little ſaw in my cuſtody, I was pleaſed with the opportunities of obliging our kind hoſts. With the aſſiſtance of my aſſociates, whom I inſtructed for the purpoſe, I daily made many conveniencies, with a number of admired knick-knacks for their Chiefs; and they, in return, loaded us with gold duſt, which, after a variety of long and fruitleſs experiments, I became able to reduce and conſolidate into ingots.

This country lay inland, a vaſt diſtance from the borders of the Atlantic; and the natives did not appear to have any kind of commerce with other nations. At length a perſon arrived, who, being of an enterprizing ſpirit, had, 20 years before, ſet out on his travels to learn the cuſtoms and languages of foreign climates; and he informed his countrymen, that a people, called Engliſh, had lately formed a ſettlement upon the banks of the great and neighbouring river of Gambia: that he had been among them, was entertained with aſtoniſhing kindneſs and generoſity; was commiſſioned by them, to preſent, to the Princes of his nation, a moſt dazzling treaſure of ineſtimable jewels; and that he was farther commiſſioned, on the part of the Engliſh, to enter into a ſtrict league of free commerce and cloſe alliance with all his nation.

This overture was accepted with infinite avidity by all the negro ſtates. I was appointed their principal ambaſſador and interpreter on this expedition; and, ſoon after, ſet out at the head of a vaſt retinue of people, and cattle heavy laden with duſt and elephants teeth, which I told them were eſteemed of great value in Europe.

But, it would be too prolix, neither can I recollect the due order or circumſtances of the occurrences that happened to my worthy-hearted hoſt, till he arrived at his native ſoil, and at that happy table where he recited his enchanting hiſtory, till the night was far advanced."

(*A few Copies of this very valuable Book may be had of* JOHN DUNLAP.)

December 12, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday night laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Tuckakoe, Queen Ann's County, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man, named THOMAS TOLBERT, about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has ſhort black hair: Had on and took with him, a fine beaver hat bound with black velvet round the brim, an old faſhioned ſurtout, and a rediſh ſagathy coat, a white cotton jacket, two pair of white drilled breeches, one pair of nankeen ditto, ſtriped holland trowſers, three pair of coarſe yarn ſtockings, one pair of country thread ditto, four white ſhirts, one ſilk handkerchief, and a pair of ſhoes with double rimmed pinchbeck buckles: He alſo took off with him, a bay Mare, with a white ſtar in her forehead, branded on the buttock with an I. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, if taken in the county ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and if out of it and in the province, the above Reward, beſides what the law allows, paid by

ANDREW LEVINGTON.

Baltimore, January 10, 1775.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP HIBERNIA, THOMAS MORRISON, MASTER;

NOW lying at Fell's Point, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will be ready to ſail about the beginning of next month: She is a ſtout new ſhip, a prime ſailer, well accommodated for paſſengers, and the Captain long experienced in the Iriſh trade. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter at Fell's Point, or to SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, in Caroline county, (formerly Dorcheſter) in the province of Maryland, containing 516 acres, lying between the north-eaſt and north-weſt fork of Nanticocke River, about five miles from navigable water, and twenty-two miles from Muſmelion Landing, on Delaware: About 130 acres of the ſaid tract are cleared, with good improvements thereon, 30 acres may be made into meadow, the remainder well timbered; it lays high, and is excellent for wheat. Time will be given for payment if required, upon good ſecurity.

For terms apply to WILLIAM ENNALLS, Junior, in Dorcheſter county.

Baltimore, November 8, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on immediately, being a moſt excellent ſtand for an Inn,

A GOOD brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtables, &c. with ten acres of land in Harford town, (formerly Buſh) Harford county, Maryland; the houſe ſtands on the ſide of the poſt road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is well calculated, and it is ſuppoſed there is not at this time a better ſtand and opening on the continent for a good Inn. The purchaſer may have any reaſonable credit for the whole or part of the purchaſe money as he chuſes, on giving ſecurity.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a plantation conſiſting of one hundred acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-houſe and ſome out-houſes, with a very good orchard, about five miles from Harford and a mile from the Lower Croſs Roads and Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe in Harford county. Reaſonable credit will be given. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS MILLER, in Harford, or in Baltimore to

JAMES CHRISTIE, Jun.

N. B. If theſe places are not ſold in two months they may be rented by applying as above.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 16th of May next,

A HOUSE and LOT ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, now in the tenure of Mrs. Margaret Carrey: It has been a noted ſtore for many years paſt, and is the moſt convenient ſtand for buſineſs in the place. The houſe is built of brick, very commodious, two ſtories high, has three rooms on the firſt floor, beſides a large ſtore in the front, four rooms on the ſecond, and three ceiled garrets above; alſo cellars under the whole, contrived in the beſt manner. There is likewiſe a ſtone ſtore-houſe adjoining, which has been uſed for a ſalt ſtore, and will contain many thouſand buſhels, a large garden neatly fenced with cedar boards, a ſtone ſtable, with room above ſufficient to contain ſeveral tons of hay, a chaiſe-houſe and ſundry other conveniencies; the whole in good repair.

Alſo to be SOLD, and entered on the twelfth of April next, Eighteen acres of extraordinary meadow ground, now in the tenure of Mr. David Cowpland: Part of this land is rich improved marſh, and from its ſituation on Cheſter creek, which abounds with great quantities of rich mud, the whole of it, at a very trifling expence, may be brought to whatever degree of fertility the owner pleaſes. There may likewiſe be opened on the premiſes a good ſtone quarry, which lies cloſe on the edge of the creek, where flats may conſtantly ply to carry away the ſtones. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

DAVID JACKSON.

If the premiſes are not ſold before the firſt of March next, they will then be leaſed for a term of years.

N. B. The ſubſcriber requeſts thoſe that are indebted to him, to pay off their reſpective accounts without further notice, and thoſe to whom he ſtands indebted, to call for their money.

THOMAS THORNELY,

Late from ENGLAND,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that he brought over with him a neat aſſortment of Manchester Hats, of different prices and qualities; mens hats from 10s. to 40s. and boys and youths hats at lower prices; which he has for ſale (wholeſale or retail) at the houſe of Mr. GEORGE DILLHORN, in Strawberry Alley: Likewiſe a ſmall aſſortment of Woollen Cloths, Moreens, &c. which may be ſeen at the ſame place. All who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. He propoſes ſtanding in the market on Saturdays till the whole be ſold.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a healthy ſober Iriſh ſervant Woman, who has about three years to ſerve, is well cloathed, and can do all kinds of houſework; fit for either town or country. Enquire of the Printer.—Alſo genteel boardings in a private family, in a very public part of the town, for one or two young men, who can be accommodated with a very pleaſant room.

TO BE SOLD,

A FRAME HOUSE in Fifth-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, 20 feet front, and 109 feet in depth, and now lets at 20l. per annum; on the front may be built a large houſe, as the depth will allow it; it is fit for any perſon in trade, there being a run of water to carry off all nuiſances; ſubject to a ground-rent of 7l per annum; the title is indiſputable. Enquire of WILLIAM WESTON, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-ſtreets.

December 7, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of JACOB MEEKSIN, in Bethel townſhip, Bedford county, Pennſylvania, a brown MARE, near twelve years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder thus, 8. The owner is hereby deſired to come and prove his property, pay expences and take her away.

A LARGE quantity of LAMP OYL by the barrel, Spaniſh INDIGO, Muſcovado SUGARS in barrels, with ſundry other articles in the Wet Goods way, as uſual, to be ſold by

JOSEPH SPENCER,

In Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Philadelphia.

BERTLES SHEE,

Has for SALE, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, and next door to John Morton's,

ALL kinds of WET GOODS, as uſual, on the loweſt terms for caſh.——He requeſts all perſons indebted to him to make payment.

A PERSON qualified to prepare RAW SILK, with or without mixing with worſted, &c. either for ſtockings, dorſeteens, cambletts, &c. FIT FOR THE LOOM, will meet with good encouragement by applying to

THOMAS CLIFFORD,
BENJAMIN MORGAN,
JOHN KAIGHN.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1775.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ALEXANDER GILMORE, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt according to law: And all who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for payment, to GEORGE BARTRAM,

ADMINISTRATOR.

N. B. Said GILMORE came paſſenger in the ſhip Magdalen, Capt. Wallace, from Glaſgow, in the month of October laſt.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS LOST in this city, on the 10th or 11th inſt. a red Morocco leather Pocket Book, with a ſilver ſpring claſp, in which were five or ſix Maryland Eight Dollar bills, two or three Pennſylvania Fifty Shilling bills, ſundry lottery tickets, and many papers which are valuable to the owner and cannot be ſerviceable to any other perſon. The above Reward will be paid by the Printer hereof for the book and what it contained when loſt; and for the book and papers only, TWO POUNDS.

DOCTOR YELDALL

IS juſt returned to town, and may be conſulted at his Medicinal Ware-houſe, three doors above the Bank Meeting-houſe in Front-ſtreet, in any caſe of Phyſic or Surgery: Thoſe who may pleaſe to apply, may be aſſured they will never be encouraged in any diſorder but where there is a probability of ſucceſs. The Doctor omits ſaying any thing of his abilities in practice, his well-known travels for theſe five years paſt through different parts of this continent, and the many ſurprizing cures that, under God, has been performed by him, both in Phyſic and Surgery, ſpeak more powerfully than any thing that can be here inſerted; and as it has been found of the greateſt inconveniency to ſome, and rendered it impoſſible for others to obtain his advice and medicines by reaſon of his not attending any where but at his houſe, in order to render himſelf as uſeful to his fellow creatures as poſſible, he will, for the future, attend at the houſes of ſuch patients as are not able to attend on him, either in town or country, and that in as regular a manner, and allowing the ſame credit for his attendance and medicines as is uſual, and hopes by his aſſiduity, care and moderate charge to merit, what he moſt regards, the love and eſteem of the Public.

N. B. The Doctor has for ſale at his Ware-houſe moſt kinds of Medicines, both chemical and galenical; alſo moſt of the Patent Medicines now in uſe, which he has from the original Ware-houſes in London, warranted genuine. Likewiſe ſeveral uſeful Medicines for moſt common diſorders that happen in families, with full and plain printed directions for their uſe; and in order that thoſe Medicines ſhould be as cheap as uſeful, there is none of them exceed five, and ſome as low as one ſhilling Pennſylvania currency.—Thoſe that live in the country may, by ſending an account of their diſorder, have advice and medicines as the nature of their caſe may require.

TAKEN up in April laſt, by the ſubſcriber, living in Bethel townſhip, Bedford county, Pennſylvania, a dark brown or black MARE, about nine or ten years old, branded on the near buttock thus, F. H. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ANDREW MAN.

Newport, Newcaſtle county, Dec. 31, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a cheſnut ſorrel HORSE, in good order, with a bald face, the off hind foot white, no brand nor ear mark, fourteen and a half hands high, nine years old next ſpring. Whoever takes up the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe again and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the horſe only, FORTY SHILLINGS, paid by

BENJAMIN PETTERMAN.

December 1, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of JOHN GUTHERIE, in Bethel townſhip, Bedford county, Pennſylvania, a brown MARE, near twelve years old, twelve and a half hands high, branded on the near thigh thus, H. D. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay expences, and take her away.

Kingſeſs townſhip, Dec. 26, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a ſorrel MARE, about fourteen hands high, with a white blaze on her forehead, a ſwitch tail, long mane, and three white feet; a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

PHILIP RODMAN.

DAVID REID,

GARDENER and SEEDMAN from London, living in Spring-Garden,

WILL ſupply any gentleman or other perſon with any quantity of Garden Seed, which he will warrant to be of good quality: They may be had at his ſtall at the Court-houſe every day of the week (Sunday excepted) or at the Widow Lawrence's in Second-ſtreet, near the Market.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet. February* 4, No. 171.

By the LORD HYDE *Packet, Capt.* JEFFERIES, *arrived at* NEW-YORK, *in ſix weeks from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following advices.*

LONDON, *November* 30.

YESTERDAY morning near 300 of the Members of the New Houſe of Commons were ſworn in, before the King came to the Houſe of Lords. The following is the form of the declaration ſigned and delivered on Oath by each Member, to the Deputies appointed by the Lord Steward to ſwear him in:

"The lands, tenements, and hereditaments whereby I make out my qualification to ſerve as a (a blank left for Knight, Citizen or Burgeſs) in the preſent Parliament do lie (a blank left for the topographical deſcription) and I do declare my eſtate in the ſame to be of the annual value of (another blank for the ſum) above reprizes.

The Lord Mayor came down to the Houſe of Commons yeſterday morning at a little paſt ten o'clock, and was one of the firſt who took the oaths before the Lord Steward.

Dec. 1. Yeſterday his Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce; and the Houſe of Commons being ſent for, they preſented Sir Fletcher Norton for their Speaker, of whom his Majeſty approved; after which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"IT gives me much concern, that I am obliged, at the opening of this Parliament, to inform you, that a moſt daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the law ſtill unhappily prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and has, in divers parts of it, broke forth in freſh violences of a very criminal nature. Theſe proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of my colanies, and unwarrantable attemps have been made to obſtruct the commerce of this kingdom, by unlawful combinations. I have taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as I judged moſt proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of my ſubjects, and for the reſtoring and preſerving peace, order; and good government in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay; and you may depend upon my firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to withſtand every attempt to weaken or impair the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of my crown; the maintenance of which I conſider as eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the Britiſh empire; aſſuring myſelf, that, while I act upon theſe principles, I ſhall never fail to receive your aſſiſtance and ſupport.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being able to inform you, That a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte. By this happy event, the troubles which have ſo long prevailed in one part of Europe are compoſed, and the general tranquility rendered complete. It ſhal be my conſtant aim and endeavour to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and I cannot but flatter myſelf I ſhall ſucceed, as I continue to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that, in this Houſe of Commons, I ſhall meet with the ſame affectionate confidence, and the ſame proofs of zeal and attachment to my perſon and government, which I have always, during the courſe of my reign, received from my faithful Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Let me particularly recommend to you, at this time, to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with unanimity in your reſolutions. Let my people, in every part of my dominions, be taught by your example, to have a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings of our excellent conſtitution. They may be aſſured that, on my part, I have nothing ſo much at heart, as the real proſperity and laſting happineſs of all my ſubjects."

Yeſterday the Upper Aſſembly ordered an addreſs to be preſented, on his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech; 43 againſt 7.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute was at St. James's before the King went to the Houſe, and afterwards appeared in his place in the Houſe of Peers.

DIARY *of the Proceedings of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

November 29.

This day at half paſt One o'clock, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, delivered a meſſage which was received by the Clerk from his Majeſty, commanding their immediate attendance in the Houſe of Peers.

The Houſe went up accordingly, and having ſtaid a few minutes, returned, when Lord Guernſey moved the Houſe to proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and propoſed the Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton: His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Lord Robert Spencer; and the queſtion being put by the Clerk, it was carried nemine contradicente.

As ſoon as the choice was declared, Sir Fletcher roſe in his place, and thanked the Houſe generally for this ſecond proof of the confidence they had been pleaſed to place in him, aſſuring them that he would always have one merit to plead with them, which was a punctual and prompt obedience to their commands.

The two Noble Lords then waited on Sir Fletcher in his place, and conducted him to the firſt ſtep of the chair, where he again addreſſed the Houſe, and propoſed to alter the prayer relative to the preſervation of the ancient privileges of the Commons of Great-Britain, on his being preſented to his Majeſty for his approbation. He then ſat down, and the mace being taken from under the table, Sir John Shelley, Treaſurer of the Houſehold, congratulated the Houſe on their choice, and moved to adjourn, which was carried of courſe.

November 30.

The Houſe having met a little after One o'clock, a meſſage was brought by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, from his Majeſty, commanding the immediate attendance of this Hon. Houſe, in the Houſe of Peers. The Speaker elect, with the Houſe, went up accordingly, where Mr. Speaker having addreſſed his Majeſty in the cuſtomary form, was approved of; and the houſe returning in about half an hour, Mr. Speaker reported that he had been in the Houſe of Peers, where his Majeſty approved of him for their Speaker.

He then acquainted the Houſe, that he had in their name, and on their behalf, by humble petition to his Majeſty, laid claim to all their ancient rights and privileges; particularly that their perſons, their eſtates, and ſervants, might be free from all arreſts, and all moleſtations, not taken away or abridged by Parliament; that they might enjoy liberty of ſpeech in all their debates; might have acceſs to his Majeſty's royal perſon whenever occaſion ſhould require; and that all their proceedings might receive from his Majeſty the moſt favourable conſtruction; all which his Majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed to grant in as free and ample a manner as they had been granted or allowed, by any of his Royal Predeceſſors.

Mr. Speaker then addreſſed the Houſe, and repeated his moſt reſpectful acknowledgments for this diſtinguiſhing mark of their good opinion. He aſſured them, that it would be the ſtrongeſt incitement to him to diſcharge the great truſt they had repoſed in him with the greateſt diligence and fidelity, which could not, in his opinion, be better manifeſted, than by adhering ſtrictly to the ancient forms of the Houſe; by a punctual obedience to whatever they might ordain or command; and in procuring a hearing and attention for each individual who might think proper to addreſs the Houſe.

The Speaker then put them in mind, that the firſt thing to be done was, to take the oaths and make and ſubſcribe the declaration, and to take and ſubſcribe the oaths of abjuration and qualification by law required. He accordingly, ſtanding on the upper ſtep of the chair, took the ſaid oaths alone; and after eighty members, whoſe names were called over, forty at a time, took the ſaid firſt mentioned oaths, and made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration, and took and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath of abjuration, and delivered in reſpectively an account of their qualification, and took and ſubſcribed the oath contained in the qualification ſo delivered in. It being then about four o'clock, the Houſe adjourned to Thurſday.

December 5.

This day ſome few members were ſworn in, and the ſeveral uſual ſtanding orders relative to privileges, trade, religion, controverted elections, the interference of Peers, and double returns, read and agreed to.

Lord Beauchamp roſe and moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. Beſides the uſual forms of addreſſing, his Lordſhip introduced ſeveral pertinent obſervations on the preſent ſpirit of the Coloniſts, their reſolves, meetings, and in particular their intended non-importation agreement. His ſpeech was in general well received and much approved of.

His Lordſhip was ſeconed by Mr. de Grey, jun. who ſaid very little material. Lord John Cavendiſh now roſe, and having previouſly condemned the conduct of adminiſtration, and the turbulent ſpirit of the Colonies, moved an amendment, in calling for ſuch papers relative to America, as had been received ſince the laſt ſeſſions, without which his Lordſhip remarked, it would be impoſſible for the Houſe to determine with propriety or certainty, whether it might or might not be neceſſary to adopt other meaſures.

Lord North anſwered Lord John Cavendiſh in a ſhort ſpeech, and ſaid he ſhould give himſelf or the Houſe very little trouble, as he imagined when he came in that there was not a member preſent who would not perceive the neceſſity for acting in the manner propoſed by the ſpeech. His Lordſhip owned himſelf to be the fabricator of it, and ſaid that it was drawn up ſhortly purely to avoid all cavil, and to promote an unanimity of opinion at this important criſis.

He was anſwered by Mr. Frederick Montagu, who in general diſapproved of the addreſs, and who ſeconded the motion for the amendment very ſtrenuouſly.

Governor Johnſtone ſpoke very fully on the ſame ſide, and was heard with a good deal of attention. He contended very ably that America was not worth keeping on the terms and principles contained in the addreſs.

Mr. Hartley (a new member) ſpoke next, and entered pretty fully into the contents of the ſpeech and addreſs, and urged ſtrongly the neceſſity of Lord John Cavendiſh's propoſed amendments.

Col. Barre was very able on the ſame ſide. He was of the ſame opinion with Governor Johnſtone. He ſaid the ſcheme of reducing the Colonies by force, was wild, incoherent, and impracticable; and though it were not, that a dominion ſupported by force, would anſwer no end whatever. He ſaid a report prevailed, that General Gage was ſhortly to be recalled, but that would ſignify nothing, for ſend whom you may, ſend a ſecond, recal him, and ſend a third, ſays he, it will be all to no effectual or ſubſtantial purpoſe.

Sir George Macartney anſwered the Colonel, and ſpoke with great facility and tolerable preciſion. He was againſt the amendment, and in general for ſpirited meaſures.

Lord Carmarthen entered fully into the contents of the propoſed amendment, and dwelt much on the ſpirit of ſedition, turbulence, and rebellion, which had manifeſted itſelf from one end to the other of the American continent

Sir William Mayne declared himſelf unconnected with either ſide of the houſe; ſaid, his mind was unbiaſſed, and his conduct ſhould be unfettered; that on the preſent occaſion he was againſt the amendment, but reſerved his opinion till the queſtion, and the information neceſſary to diſcuſs and determine on it, came properly before the Houſe. He was heard with great attention and general approbation.

General Smith was of the ſame opinion, obſerving, that the preſent was no proper time to take ſo great and important queſtion into conſideration; and that his being now againſt the amendment, would not hereafter preclude him from giving his thoughts freely when the matter came before the Houſe in another form.

Mr. T. Townſhend was for the amendment, and was very ſevere on the general conduct of adminiſtration.

Mr. Burke was rather witty than ſolid, ingenius than convincing. He put the Houſe into great good humour, but ſeemed willing to avoid the real merit. He was for the amendment.

Mr. Van was fiery, as uſual, and ſpoke ſtrongly for the moſt firm and deciſive meaſures.

Mr. Solicitor General ſpoke very fully and ably, and endeavoured to anſwer every thing that had been offered on the other ſide. Beſides the above, Mr. Drake, and one or two other gentlemen ſpoke in the debate.

The queſtion being put at about half after ten, the Houſe divided. For the amendment 73, againſt it 264; and the queſtion for the addreſs being then put, it paſſed of courſe in the affirmative.

December 8.

This day the Houſe met a little after two o'clock. As ſoon as the ſpeaker took the Chair he informed the Houſe, that his Majeſty had been waited on the preceding day with the addreſs agreed to on Tueſday, and then read his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer, as follows:

"*Gentlemen,*

"I return you my particular thanks for this "very loyal and dutiful addreſs. I receive with "the higheſt ſatisfaction and approbation your "aſſurances of aſſiſtance and ſupport, in main-"taining the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature "over all the dominions of my crown. It ſhall "be my care to juſtify by my conduct the confi-"dence you ſo affectionately expreſs and to ſhew "that I have no intereſts ſeparate from thoſe of "my people."

December 12.

A little after Four the Houſe went into a committee of ſupply, and after ſome ſpirited obſervations of Captain Luttrel, and a few queſtions from him, Colonel Barre, Mr. T. Townſhend, and Mr. Hartley propoſed to Mr. Buller, who laid the navy eſtimates before the Houſe, the committee came to the two following reſolutions, which are to be reported to-morrow.

That 16,000 ſeamen, including 4284 marines be employed for the ſea ſervice for the year 1775.

That the expence, paying and victualling the ſame, be at the rate of 4l. per month per man.

The Houſe roſe at Five o'clock, and adjourned till to-morrow.

The legiſlative authority over all the Britiſh dominions is a power lately much talked of, and greatly inſiſted upon; but we can recollect the time when the Parliament aſſerted that right in a certain bill, and was oppoſed by King George the ſecond, who took his pen and abſolutely croſſed out the words which claimed an extenſive and unlimited authority over Ireland; the good old King ſaying at the ſame time, that "*the Iriſh "had a Parliament of their own.*"

Dec. 2. By letters from Boſton camp, of Sept. 26, we are informed, that letters have been dropped in different parts of the Boſton camp, to inform the army of the intention of Adams, Quincy, Hancock, Barber, &c. heading the provincial people, and that they may be appriſed of a riſing of the people in different parts of the province. They do therefore declare to the ſoldiers, if that ſhould be the caſe, that the lives of thoſe unhappy men ſhall be the firſt taken, as from their factious and obſtinate diſpoſitions they have brought ruin on that miſerable province. In ſhort, every thing grows daily worſe, and horrid conſequences muſt enſue in the end.

Dec. 3. When the Lords waited on the King laſt Thurſday, with their addreſs on his ſpeech, they received from his Majeſty the followirg moſt gracious anſwer.

"My Lords I thank you for your affectionate aſſurances of duty and loyalty. The zeal you expreſs for the ſupport of the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature, which I ſhall conſtantly maintain, is very agreeable to me, and your reſolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in your deliberations, gives me the greater ſatisfaction, as it correſponds with the hearty concern I ſhall ever have for the true intereſts of all my people."

Extract of a letter from Bayonne: Nov. 16.

"Our deputy of trade at Paris has juſt ſent us the copy of a memorial which the Court of England has cauſed to be delivered to the Count de Vergennes, that orders may be given to all owners of veſſels and French privateers trading to America not to approach the Engliſh colonies; as the ſhips of war ſtationed in thoſe ſeas will receive orders, if they meet with them to inſpect them, and if they find more merchandize and manufactures than are for the conſumption of the colony to which they are bound, they will be ſiezed, and the profit given to the veſſel that takes them; that the great quantity which has already been exported to the Colonies, has encouraged the Americans to perſiſt in their diſobedience, from the hopes of being ſupplied in this manner."

A letter from Madrid has the following article: "England may ſleep ſecure in the arms of peace, for this kingdom has work enough cut out to war with the Barbarians, who are become ſo powerful both by ſea and land, that I believe the King of Spain will be obliged to call in the aſſiſtance of ſome chriſtian power before they will be able to bring them to reaſon. The Emperor of Morocco has an army of 80,000 men, who are beater trained to arms than any of the Spaniſh Soldiers. I am afraid the Moors will be too powerful for us."

It is apparent, ſays a correſpondent, that whilſt the nation has been buſied in the choice of Repreſentatives, the Court has not been idle with reſpect to forming a chain of meaſures for America, which they ſeem determined to proſecute.

It is whiſpered, that if the *two patriotic Dukes* ſhould make any oppoſition in a great Aſſembly this ſeaſon, they will be taken care of; the Admiral will be ſent with a command to the Weſt-Indies or America, and the General to Ireland.

Dec. 9. The following addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne, was preſented on Wedneſday by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons:

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

"Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that we receive with the higheſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs the early information which you have been pleaſed to give us, of the ſtate of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

"We feel the moſt ſincere concern, that a ſpirit of diſobedience and reſiſtance to the law ſhould ſtill unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in freſh violences of a moſt criminal nature: And we cannot but lament that ſuch proceedings ſhould have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your Majeſty's Colonies, and that any of your ſubjects ſhould have been ſo far deluded and miſled, as to make raſh and unwarrantable attempts to obſtruct the commerce of your Majeſty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

"We beg leave to preſent our moſt dutiful thanks to your Majeſty for having taken ſuch meaſures as your Majeſty judged moſt proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws, which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of your Majeſty's ſubjects, and for reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

"Your faithful Commons, animated by your Majeſty's gracious aſſurances, will uſe every means in their power to aſſiſt your Majeſty in maintaining entire and inviolate the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of your crown; being truly ſenſible that we ſhould betray the truſt repoſed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your Majeſty, and to our fellow-ſubjects, if we failed to give our moſt zealous ſupport to thoſe great conſtitutional principles which govern your Majeſty's conduct in this important buſineſs, and which are ſo eſſential to the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

"We learn, with great ſatisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, and that, by this happy event, the general tranquility is rendered complete: And we entertain a well grounded hope that your Majeſty's conſtant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances will be attended with ſucceſs, as your Majeſty continues to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

"We aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, grant to your Majeſty every neceſſary ſupply; and that we conſider ourſelves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of the moſt affectionate attachment to a Prince, who, during the whole courſe of his reign, has made the happineſs of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions."

The ſubſtance of the late news from America, is ſaid to be as follows:

The Congreſs have unanimouſly voted a non-importation agreement.

The province of Virginia (by their Delegates in the Congreſs) have agreed not to plant any more tobacco. The plant now in the ground the other Colonies have agreed to take. So that the preſent year's crop is the laſt that will be ſent to Great-Britain, unleſs matters with America are accommodated. The duty upon tobacco is a very principle article of the revenue of Great-Britain.

They write from Cadiz, that an engagement has happened in the Gut of Gibralter between three Spaniſh frigates, and five Mooriſh cruizers, wherein two of the latter were ſunk, and the other three, after loſing the greateſt part of their crews, were obliged to ſubmit to the Spaniards.

Dec. 10. General Gage, 'tis reported, is now on his paſſage for England, and is expected to arrive in a ſhort time.

A gentleman who has been lately in France aſſures us, that there are boats in readineſs to tranſport 20,000 men into this kingdom, which will probably be attempted the moment we involve ourſelves in a war with our Colonies.

Dec. 13. They write from Madrid, that the Miniſtry there had received advice, that the Emperor of Morocco met with ſo warm a reception at Ceua, that great numbers of his people were killed by the fire from the garriſon, in conſequence of which he had drawn off his troops from before that place.

The majority have ſhewn their ſtrength of power with a proof, that all they can do ſhall be exerted for the R—— of this country and her Colonies.

Though the two Royal Dukes of G. and C. did not vote the firſt day, it aroſe from a delicacy of not being perſonally oppoſed to their brother; the next diviſion of the Houſe will produce them the true friends of the people and the country, not from factious principles, but from patriot feelings.

It is ſaid that orders are given for all his Majeſty's military ſtations in North America to be immediately reinforced by ſeveral detachments of land forces from Great-Britain and Ireland.

A Gentleman who is a member of a certain aſſembly, aſked the Lord Mayor, a few days ago, how he liked the King's Speech What Speech? anſwers the Lord Mayor. Why, that printed ſpeech in your hand, replies the member. You miſtake, cries my Lord, this is no ſpeech, it is the American death warrant. You are merry, cries the member. Yes, returns the Lord Mayor, I thank God it is not my death warrant. But, to be ſerious, ſays the member, don't you think the Speech is a good one? Yes, returns the Lord Mayor, it is a *bloody* good one.